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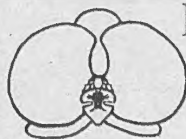
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From the Editor's Desk



I am very pleased to present the first part of a pictorial essay on the Monopodial genus *Aërides* in this issue. Gary Yong Gee has spent considerable time studying, researching and photographing numerous examples of these Southeast Asian orchids. He has also been fortunate enough to have seen a number of species growing in the wild. I hold Gary in the highest esteem, both as a person and for his wide-ranging knowledge of orchids and his unparalleled photographic skills. As you will see, many of these orchids can be incorporated into the garden in sub-tropical and tropical climates.

Over the past few years, there have been increasing numbers in cultivation of a stunning orchid from Papua New Guinea - labelled as "*Dendrobium obtusisepalum*". I believe that Phil Spence is responsible for bringing seed into Australia of this flamboyant species, from material collected by Wolfgang Bandisch. However, this orchid proved to be a new species, and was recently described in a foreign language orchid journal by André Schuiteman and Ed de Vogel. An amended and edited English version of this paper is presented in this issue, along with a couple of photos of one of the plants I have in cultivation.

Brian Milligan talks about growing the African terrestrial genus *Stenoglottis*. These are very rewarding plants in cultivation and will grow in a wide range of climates. Brian also presents the "Victorian Orchids of the Year - 2001", and shows examples of some of the winning entries. This is an initiative that should be picked up and promoted by all the state bodies. We would happily publish these results and photographs in the AOR. I was lucky to see Dieter Weise's outstanding clone of *Maxillaria sandariana* a few years ago and it is such an imposing plant, in fact a photo I took of it appears in my *Growing Orchids* book (available from the AOR bookshop!).

Speaking of books, Volume 1 of *Orchids of Australia* by noted botanical artist John Riley and myself will be released in late October 2002 through University of New South Wales Press. It features 150 colour illustrations of a range of Australian terrestrial and epiphytic species, with descriptive text. A limited edition will also be released.

Bill Lavarack makes a welcome return to his series of orchids of interest. In this issue, Bill discusses *Dendrobium eximium* from Section *Latouria*.

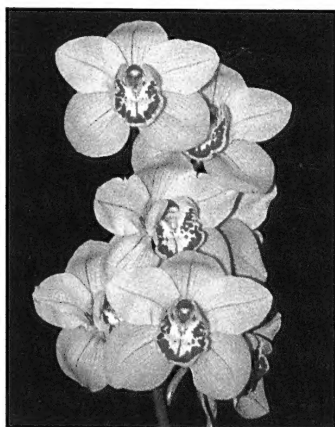
The recent St Ives Orchid Fair was another outstanding success. Leslie Bromley provides a summary of the event in this issue. It just shows what can be achieved when a number of sister societies work together by combining their energy, talent and orchids to put on an outstanding show and fair for the public. It highlights the value of including quality commercial orchid growers, which gives visitors the chance of purchasing a wide range of orchids, from seedlings to flowering plants, at competitive prices. Many others could learn a thing or two from the example set by the organising committee of the St Ives Orchid Fair.

David P. Banks

Editor, Australian Orchid Review

dpbanks@ozemail.com.au

OUR COVER



Cym. Kirby Lesh 'Kirsty' owned by P&J Sunderland. One of the many stand-out cymbidiums exhibited at the 2002 National Cymbidium Show staged at the Henry Mawson TAFE Campus, Port Adelaide, and hosted by the Cymbidium Club of South Australia.



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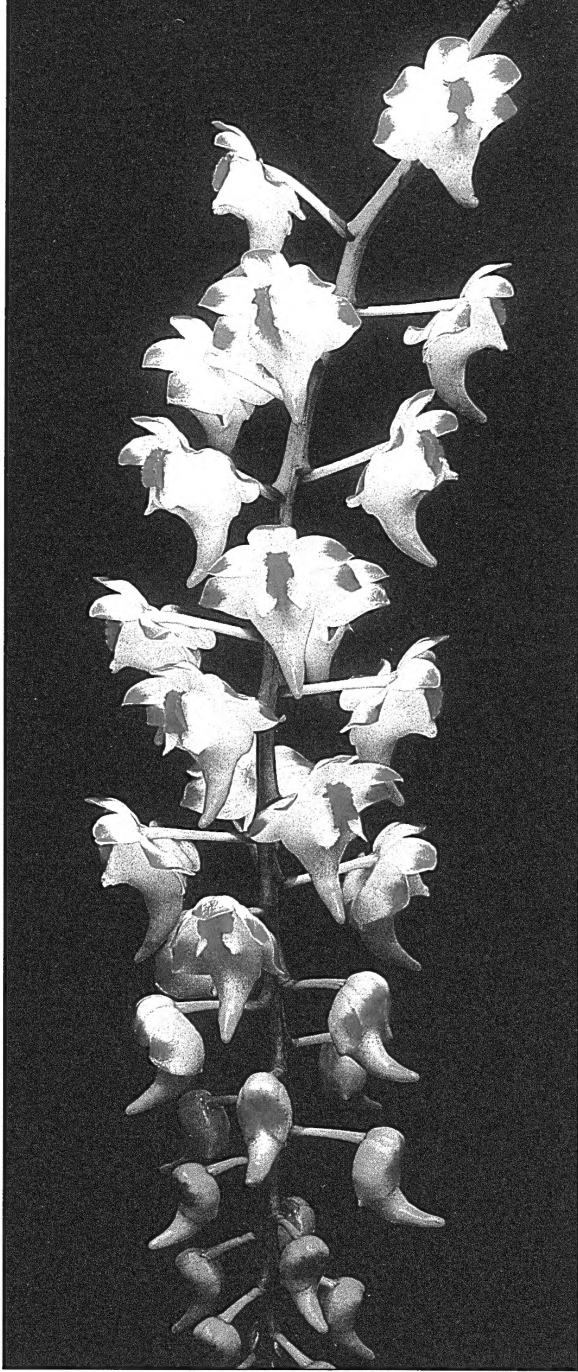
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The waxy flowers of *Aër. lawrenciae* Rchb.f. only last for about 2 weeks in early autumn.



The rich amethyst-purple markings on the segments are typical of *Aër. lawrenciae*.

An Introduction

Part

Text and photos



Aë. lawrenciae has the largest flowers in the genus, which are about 4 cm across.

to *Aërides* Lour.

One

by Gary Yong Gee

Showy species such as are seen in many orchid collections. In the past there has been some confusion as to which species should be included in this genus and some plants have been incorrectly named. I hope that the information presented here in this two-part series will help with the identification and cultivation of the more common species.

Introduction

João de Loureiro (1717-1791), a Jesuit missionary, first described *Aërides* in 1790 in *Flora Cochinchinensis* when he described the type species *Aër. odoratum* as *Aër. odorata*. The generic name was derived from the Greek *aer* (air) and the suffix *-ides* (resemblance) for the epiphytic habit of the plant. Some early publications have treated the spelling of the genus as neuter (*Aër. odoratum*) but recent authors have assumed it is feminine (*Aër. odorata*). William Stearn (1983) indicates that most Latin words ending in *-es* are feminine, however according to Julian Shaw (2002) *Aërides* is neuter so I have treated the species name as neuter for this article.

Since Loureiro's description many species have been added to the genus without a critical understanding of the morphology of the type species. Various authors added species that possessed a nectar spur but are now recognised as belonging to other genera. Some of these include *Holcoglossum kimballianum* (Rchb.f.) Garay, *Papilionanthe vandarum* (Rchb.f.) Garay, *Seidenfadenia mitrata* (Rchb.f.) Garay and *Sedirea japonica* (Linden & Rchb.f.) Garay & Sweet.

Members of *Aërides* have short to elongate stems, leaves with smoothly bilobed apices and showy flowers carried in dense, often arched to pendulous, racemes that may be branched. The 3-lobed lip is spurred and is usually joined at the end of a prominent column-foot. In some species the lip is articulate (jointed like a hinge) with the column-foot, whereas the others have the lip joined as an inflexible extension of the column-foot. At the apex of the column are two grooved pollinia on a long stipe.

The flowers of *Aërides* vary from white to rose or purple. They may also be white to rarely yellow with rose to purple spots and blotches.

A genus of about 20 species, *Aërides* is distributed in Southeast Asia with many of the species being popular subjects in cultivation. Despite their horticultural appeal there are still quite a few that seem to be rare with many of them that I have never seen. Two of the species (*Aër. angustianum* and *Aër. burbridgei*) may be isolated naturally occurring hybrids and are only known from the original collection.

Little is known about the pollination of the different species, however a *Xylocopa* bee is known to be the pollinator of *Aër. odoratum*. A strong bee, the *Xylocopa* forces the lip open by physically pushing it down away from the column to gain access to the nectar-filled spur.

Classification

Eric Christenson (1987) divided the genus into 4 sections:

Aërides* section *Aërides (articulate 3-lobed lip with erect mid-lobe and the side-lobes enclosing the column)

Aër. angustianum Rolfe

Aër. burbridgei Rchb.f. ex Christenson

Aër. emericii Rchb.f.

Aër. inflexum Teijsm. & Binn.

Aër. lawrenceae Rchb.f.

Aër. leeanum Rchb.f.

Aër. odoratum Lour.

Aër. quinquevulnerum Lindl.

Aër. thibautianum Rchb.f.

Aër. timoranum Miq.

***Aërides* section *Falcatum* Christenson** (articulate 3-lobed lip with flat, spreading mid-lobe)

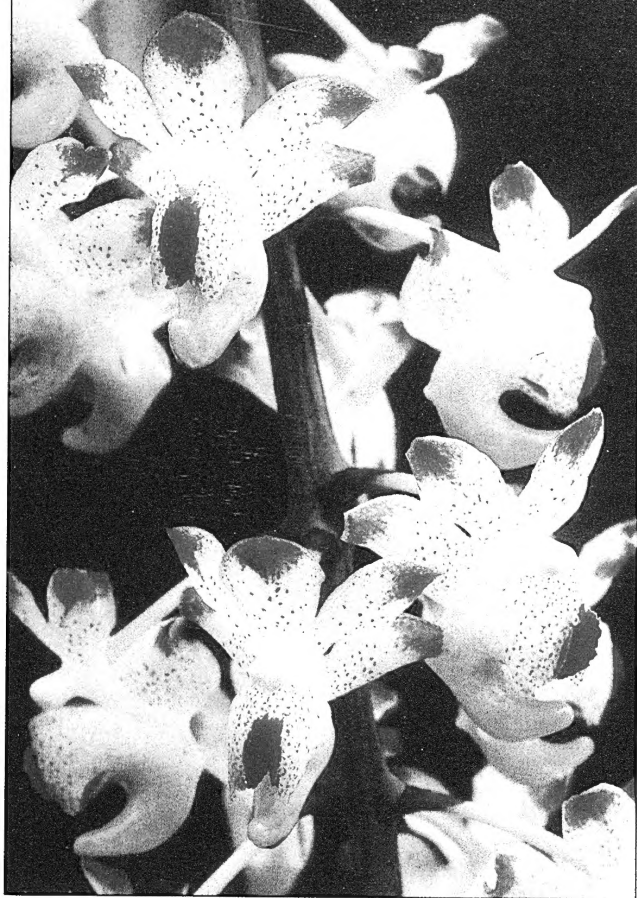
Aër. crassifolium Parish ex Burb.



Above: The specific epithet of *Aër. quinquevulnerum* Lindl. refers to the 5 large purple markings on the ends of the sepals and petals.

Below: *Aër. quinquevulnerum* has small flowers that are 2-2.5 cm long and have a spicy scent.





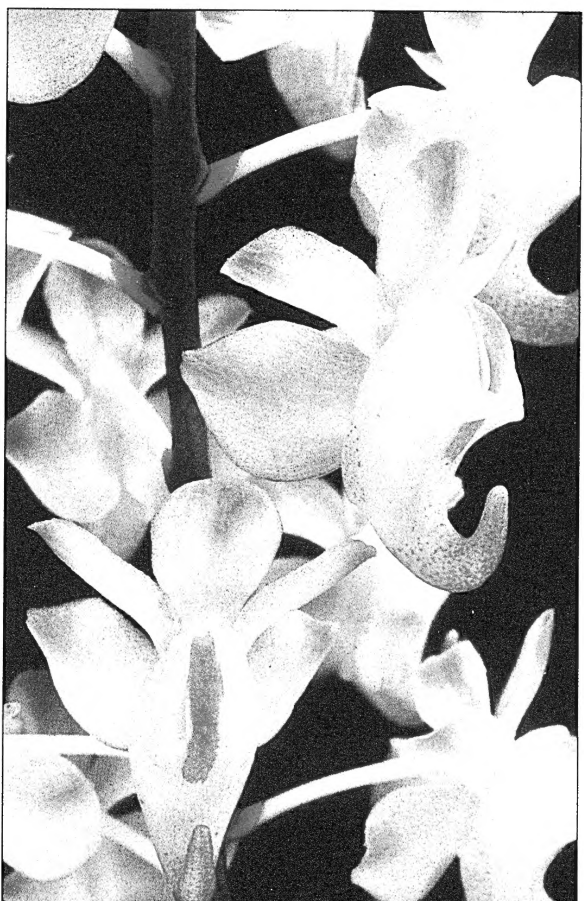
Above: There are fine purple dots scattered over the flowers of *Aë. quinquevulnerum*.

Below: The blooms of *Aë. quinquevulnerum* only often have a greenish tinge.



Above: *Aë. odoratum* Lindl. is a suitable orchid for garden culture in tropical and subtropical areas.

Below: The sweet-smelling blooms of *Aë. odoratum* are about 2.5 cm across.



Aër. crispum Lindl.
Aër. falcatum Lindl.
Aëre. houlettianum Rchb.f.
Aër. maculosum Lindl.
Aër. ringens (Lindl.) C.E.C.Fisch.

***Aërides* section *Fieldingia* Pfitz. ex Christenson** (mid-lobe flat and spreading but not lobed nor articulate)

Aër. krabiense Seidenf.

Aër. multiflorum Roxb.

Aër. roseum Lindl. & Paxton

***Aërides* section *Rubescens* Christenson** (non-articulate 3-lobed lip with a reduced mid-lobe)

Aër. rubescens (Rolfe) Schltr.

The Species

The table (to be included in the next issue) broadly summarises the distinguishing characteristics of the commonly cultivated species. It is arranged by flowering season commencing in spring. Hopefully it can be used, together with the information about each species and the accompanying photographs, to check whether your plant is correctly identified. The information on the individual species is arranged in alphabetical order according to the above-mentioned sections.

Section *Aërides*

***Aër. lawrenciae* Rchb.f.** is sometimes spelt *Aër. lawrenceae*. Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach described it in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* in 1883. I guess that Reichenbach must have used the spelling *lawrenciae* in the original publication. He dedicated it to Lady Lawrence, wife of Sir Trevor Lawrence who was then President of the Royal Horticultural Society in London.

It was first introduced to European cultivation by Messrs. Sander & Co. from the Philippines via their collector Carl Roebelen (also spelt Roebelen and Roebelin). *Aër. lawrenciae* is found in southeast Mindanao growing on trees in light shade but is sometimes quite exposed. A low elevation species that is found at altitudes up to 500 m, it has been observed growing on the same tree as *Euanthe sanderiana* (Rchb.f.) Schltr. and *Phalaenopsis sanderiana* Rchb.f.

Aër. lawrenciae is a medium to large plant with upright stems, 30-100 cm or more tall with leaves in two ranks. The curved, leathery strap-shaped leaves are 20-30 cm long and 3-5 cm broad and they have unequally bilobed tips. Pendulous racemes, which are as long as or longer than the leaves, bear 20-30 attractive waxy flowers that are strongly scented. Large healthy plants usually bear several racemes from each stem.

Its flowers are amongst the largest in the genus, being about 4 cm across, and the colouring is variable. In the typical form they are white with a rich amethyst-purple apical blotch on the sepals and petals. The white lip has a green spur and the mid-lobe is rich amethyst-purple. Sometimes there may be some purple suffusion or spots extending from the coloured mid-lobe to the green spur. The flowers often exude a sugary liquid on the back of the tips of the sepals. They are only open for about 2 weeks and appear from late summer to early autumn.

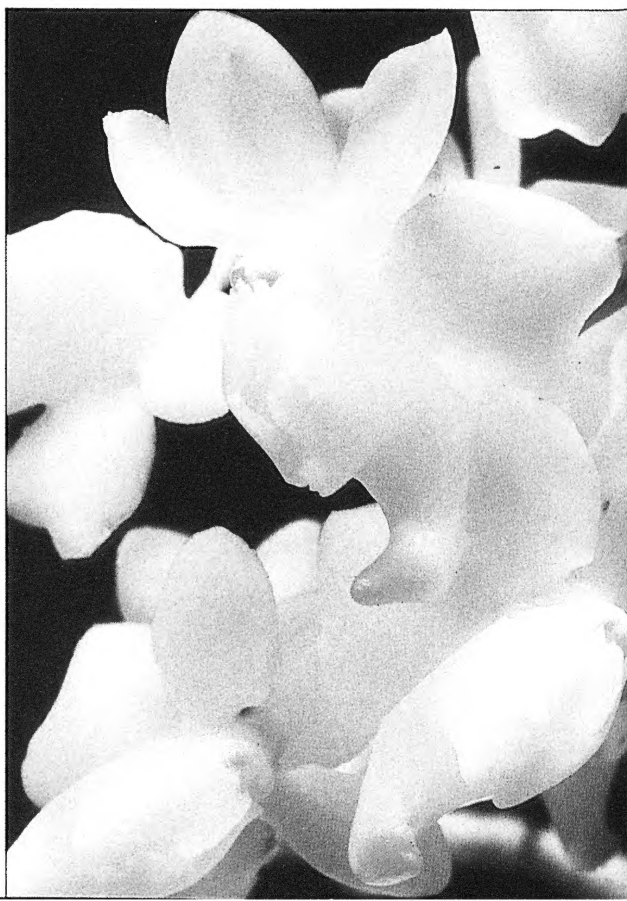
The yellow-coloured form is known as *Aër. lawrenciae* var. *sanderianum* (Rchb.f.) Sander ex Kraenzl. A variant with fine purple spots was named as *Aër. lawrenciae* var. *punctatum* Ames & Quisumb. and the pure white form as *Aër. lawrenciae* var. *fortichii* Ames & Quisumb. Extremely rare, the latter is perhaps best treated as a colour form (*Aër. lawrenciae* fma. *fortichii*) rather than a variety. In fact, I prefer to call the other variants *Aër. lawrenciae* fma. *sanderianum* and *Aër. lawrenciae* fma. *punctatum*, which would be in accordance with current botanical classification.

Closely allied to *Aër. odoratum* but distinguished by the longer racemes and larger flowers with a broader base to the lip spur, *Aër. lawrenciae* has richer amethyst-purple or brighter markings. Often flowering later, *Aër. lawrenciae* usually blooms in the



Above: The lip of *Aër. odoratum* may sometimes be yellow like this form from Sabah.

Below: A white form of the typical *Aër. odoratum*, which has pendulous inflorescences.





Above: Variable in colour the flowers of *Aë. odoratum* are mostly produced in the summer.

Below: Sometimes the lip of *Aë. odoratum* may be spotted.



autumn, while *Aër. odoratum* blooms from late spring to summer.

The thick roots of *Aër. lawrenciae* prefer a wet-dry cycle. It will grow well in a basket or pot with a coarse medium so that there is humid air circulating around the roots. Most roots will prefer to grow on the outside of the container and hang in the air in search of something to attach to. Dark green leaves indicate low light conditions. Plants seem to grow and flower well under 60-70% shade with plenty of humidity and water during the warmer months. Growers in regions that do not receive much sunlight may need to decrease shading so that the leaves are a medium green colour. In winter I would recommend a minimum of 12°C with overhead protection. The leaves are best kept dry at night during the colder months.

Aër. leeanum Rchb.f. is perhaps better known under its later synonym of *Aër. jarckianum* Schltr. Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach described it in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* in 1881. He named it in honour of Mr. Lee of Downside (near Leatherhead), England who had sent him material for description. *Aër. leeanum* is endemic to Luzon in the Philippines where it grows at low elevations up to around 800m altitude. A distinctive characteristic of this species is that the side-lobes of the lip fold over and hide the opening to the spur.

Aër. leeanum is a medium-sized plant that has upright curved or recurved stems 30-35 cm long. Along the stems are strap-shaped, leathery leaves 12-20 cm long and 2-3 cm broad, in two ranks. The leaves are unequally bilobed at the apex. The inflorescences are occasionally branched and are up to 40-65 cm long and are initially erect with the rachis horizontal, arched or pendent. The rachis is densely many-flowered, bearing up to about 30 flowers in late winter to early spring. Benjamin Williams (1894) reported the blooms to be sweetly scented.

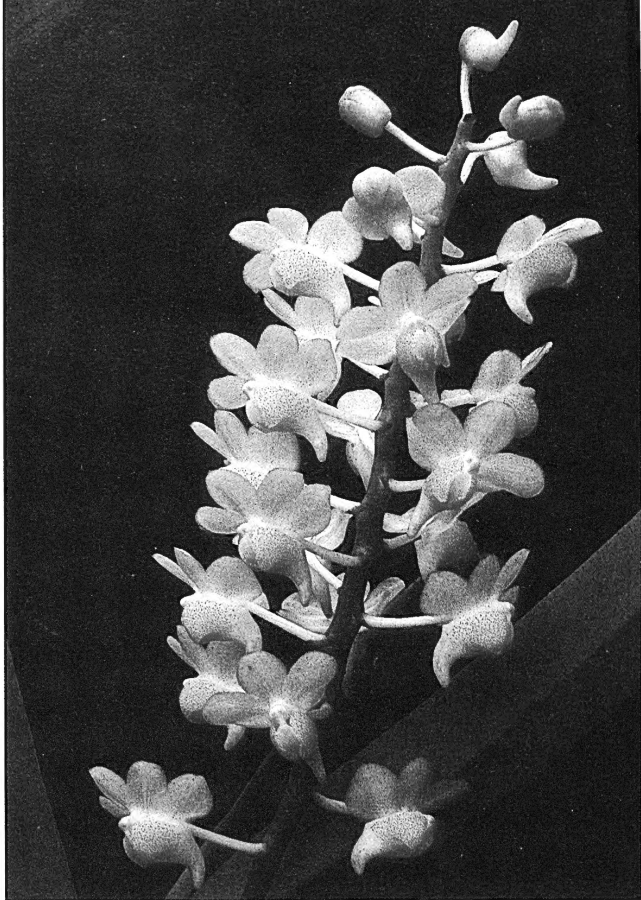
The small flowers are 12-13 mm across and 18-19 mm long and they open progressively along the rachis so that there are about 12-15 flowers open at one time. The sepals and petals are rose to dark purple or white spotted with light pink. The lip is magenta to purple and the side-lobes are spotted with magenta, while the straight spur is greenish or tipped green. A rare pure white-flowered form (fma. *album*) also exists.

Being a lowland plant, *Aër. leeanum* is best grown with a winter minimum of 12-15°C. Plants will tolerate lower temperatures for short periods if the leaves are dry at night. Spotting of the leaves and leaf drop may occur if temperatures remain below 10°C for long periods. Unlike most members of the genus which prefer bright light, *Aër. leeanum* seems to grow and flower well in shady conditions.

Aër. odoratum Lour. is the type species for the genus. As mentioned above, João de Loureiro described it in his *Flora Cochinchinensis* in 1790. He gave it the specific epithet from the Latin *odoratus* (perfumed, fragrant) for its sweet-spicy aroma. It is extensively distributed from the tropical Himalayas of India (Sikkim) and Nepal, the Khasia Hills south to Tenasserim, throughout Southeast Asia, southern China, Indonesia and Borneo and is occasionally reported in the Philippines.

It is a large scrambling plant with stems up to 1 m or more in length, but usually 10-30 cm. Large plants of *Aër. odoratum* are often branched toward the base and the stems droop with age as they lengthen. Leathery, fleshy, oblong-ligulate leaves are borne along the stems in two ranks. The pale green leaves are roundly lobed at the apex and are 15-30 cm long and 2-5 cm broad. Several arched to pendulous inflorescences that are 25-35 cm long are produced from the leaf axils of each stem in the summer. They are densely flowered with 20-30 (sometimes up to 40) sweet-smelling blooms that are 1.5-2.5 cm across. Peter O'Byrne (2001) makes the comment that not everyone finds the lemon-honey scent attractive. The back of the sepals often exudes sticky, sweet nectar that is highly attractive to ants.

The flowers are variable in colour from light peach, cream, white, near white or pink. Sometimes the sepals and petals are



Above: Upright racemes are typical of the form of *Aër. odoratum* found in northern Thailand.

Below: This example of *Aer. odoratum* was photographed in the Cameron Highlands, Malaysia.





Above: The spur of the lip of the north Thailand form of *Aërorhiza odoratum* seems to be shorter.

Below: An unusual greenish albino form of *Aërorhiza odoratum* from the Philippines.



Above: *Aërorhiza leeanum* is perhaps better known under its later synonym of *Aërorhiza jarckianum* Schltr.

Below: *Aërorhiza leeanum* has the side-lobes of the lip fold over to hide the opening to the spur.





The inflorescences of *Aërorhiza leeanum* Rchb.f. are initially erect with an arched, horizontal or pendent rachis.

purple-spotted or purple-tipped, and the spur is green to yellow at the apex. Its lip has a hook-like spur and may be white, pink or sometimes golden-yellow. Under ideal conditions the scented blooms will last for about 3-4 weeks.

Two white forms of *Aërorhiza odoratum* are known. One is a white form of the typical *Aërorhiza odoratum*, which has pendulous racemes. The other is a tetraploid race that is found in northern Thailand and has upright inflorescences. Despite its colour variations few named forms have been published. In the past many names have been published for different cultivars or forms, which seem to nowadays be treated as synonyms of *Aërorhiza odoratum*. Some of these include: *Aërorhiza ballantineanum* Rchb.f., *Aërorhiza suavissimum* Lindl. and *Aërorhiza virens* Lindl. I still often see plants labelled with the latter name.

Distributed over a wide range of altitudes between 300-2,000m elevation, *Aërorhiza odoratum* seems to be easy to grow and flower in cultivation under a range of conditions. An epiphytic plant found usually high in the branches of trees where the light is bright, it often grows in full sunlight. In tropical and subtropical areas it is a suitable orchid for garden culture. Attach it firmly to a tree that does not shed its bark and ensure that it gets watered during the warmer months. It will eventually grow happily into a specimen plant. Benjamin Williams (1894) reported large specimens that produced 50-60 racemes each year.

Aërorhiza quinquevulnerum Lindl. was described by John Lindley in *Sertum Orchidaceum* in 1830. Lindley gave it the specific epithet from the Latin *quinque* (five) and *vulnerus* (wounds) for the large purple markings on the ends of the sepals and petals. It was considered to be endemic to the Philippines until its recent discovery in the Madang region of Papua New Guinea. The occurrence of this species so far from its original distribution suggests to me that it may be the result of an introduction and subsequent naturalisation. Its distribution in the Philippines ranges from Luzon and Mindoro to Negros where it is found in bright habitats between 300-2,000m altitude.

Aërorhiza quinquevulnerum is a medium- to large-sized plant with

stems on old plants that are up to 1.5 m long and often multi-branched. The two-ranked glossy light green leaves are 25-30 cm long and 2.5-4 cm broad and are unequally bilobed at the apex. Several pendulous racemes are produced from each stem from late summer to early autumn and they are up to 45 cm long, usually longer than the leaves. They bear many flowers that are 2-2.5 cm long and have a spicy scent.

Another variable species, the sepals and petals of *Aërorhiza quinquevulnerum* are usually white with a bright amethyst-purple apical blotch. In addition there are fine purple dots scattered over these segments, which often have a greenish cast. Its lip is deep amethyst-purple with side-lobes that are white to pink, faintly dotted with purple, and the hook-like spur has a green tip. The blooms last for 2 or sometimes 3 weeks.

Aërorhiza quinquevulnerum var. *farmeri* (Boxall) Stein is the pure white form; *Aërorhiza quinquevulnerum* var. *flavum* Valmayor & D.Tiu has a yellow base colour with purple spotting and markings while *Aërorhiza quinquevulnerum* var. *purpuratum* Rchb.f. has its white segments suffused nearly solid purple due to the merging of the purple spots and apical markings. My preference is to refer to these colour variations as forms (fma.) and label them respectively as *Aërorhiza quinquevulnerum* fma. *farmeri*, *Aërorhiza quinquevulnerum* fma. *flavum* and *Aërorhiza quinquevulnerum* fma. *purpuratum*.

Characteristics distinguishing *Aërorhiza quinquevulnerum* from the closely related *Aërorhiza odoratum* include the leaves, which are basally compressed so that they seem to be almost petiolate (stalked), the longer (9 mm) floral bracts and the smaller, usually finely purple-spotted flowers. In addition, the mid-lobe of *Aërorhiza quinquevulnerum* is always evenly dentate (toothed).

(This article will be continued in the next issue of the AOR.)

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Dendrobium chrysopterum Schuit. & de Vogel

by André Schuiteman and Ed de Vogel

(Editors Note: I thank André and Ed for emailing me their recent article, "Two new species of *Dendrobium* from Sulawesi and New Guinea" that was published late last year (2001) in *Journal für den Orchideenfreund* (8)4:303-312.

This is the journal in which they described the outstanding *Dendrobium chrysopterum*, which had previously been incorrectly interpreted as *D. obtusisepalum*. In Australia, seedlings are sold by nurseries including P & R Orchids. Here is a summary of the discussion on *D. chrysopterum*. DPB.)

Dendrobium chrysopterum
Schuit. & de Vogel.

Holotype:
SCHUITEMAN,
MULDER & VOGEL
58, Papua New
Guinea, Lake
Kutubu, 11
September 1990;
Nationaal Herbarium
Nederland, Leiden (L).

Description:

Rhizome very short; roots 1-2 mm thick, branching, glabrous. Stems crowded, erect to subpendulous, unbranched, terete, becoming narrower towards the base and apex, flexuose in upper part, 20-50 cm by 3-7 mm, rather densely many-leaved in upper part. Leaf sheaths tubular, 2-2.5 cm by 3-7 mm, densely minutely warty. Leaves subpatent, short-lived, rather thin-textured but stiff, keeled below, narrowly ovate, 6-6.5 by 1.8-2.3 cm, margins entire, apex acute,

minutely apiculate. Inflorescences arising laterally, usually from leafless stems, densely 1-5-flowered, very short, subsessile; rachis c. 0.5 cm long. Floral bracts concave, ovate, 0.4 by 0.25 cm, minutely warty outside, apex acute-

patent, obliquely triangular, 1.33 cm by 22 mm, apex subacute, minutely cucullate; mentum narrowly conical, 2.2 cm long, obtuse, apical 4 mm tubular. Petals narrowly obovate-oblong, 1 cm by 3.8 mm, margins smooth, apex broadly

obtusely, minutely cucullate. Lip strongly concave, spatulate when flattened, 2.5 by 0.63 cm, when flattened 1.4 cm wide, with the basal 1.3 cm adnate to the column-foot, glabrous, without callus, apex cucullate, inflexed, 5-pleated, margins minutely serrate-laciniate, truncate. Column abruptly widened above the base, 0.45 cm long, clinandrium 3-lobulate, the lateral lobules triangular with a small uncinately apical tooth, the median lobule longer, narrow, tooth-like; column-foot narrowly linear, 2.2 cm long, at c. 4 mm below the apex with a bilobed appendage. Anther quadrangular, 2.4 mm long, dorsally slightly emarginate, in front truncate and minutely pubescent, otherwise glabrous. Pollinia 1.5 mm long. Fruit not seen.

Colours: Dorsal sepal and petals bright yellow. Lateral sepals bright orange, dorsiscopic margin bright yellow. Lip bright orange. Column pale orange. Anther greenish grey, pollinia grey. Ovary orange.

Habitat: Epiphyte on tree trunks in disturbed submontane forest with *Lithocarpus*, mostly growing in rather



Dendrobium chrysopterum, front view of flowers (Plant & photo: D.P. Banks)

acuminate. Pedicel and ovary 2.2-3.5 cm long, narrowly clavate, terete, glabrous, curved at the base. Flowers not resupinated, c. 3.5 cm long (smaller when newly opened); widely opening, pendulous. Dorsal sepal ovate-elliptic, 1.25 cm by 6 mm, glabrous, apex subacute, minutely cucullate. Lateral sepals

shaded places. Altitude 800 m.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea (Lake Kutubu), endemic.

Notes: This flamboyant and floriferous species of section *Calyptrochilus* is already common in cultivation, usually wrongly identified as *D. obtusisepalum* J.J.Sm., under which name it has been illustrated in recent years in several books and journals.

The real *D. obtusisepalum* is a different, orange-flowered high-altitude species, which we consider to be a synonym of J.J.Sm. Most of the species of section *Calyptrochilus* differ more in vegetative characters than in floral details, the flowers being often very much alike even in species with a very different habit. *Dendrobium wentianum* is easily distinguished from our new species by the elongated rhizomes, branching, pendulous stems, and especially by the short broad leaves that are reflexed. The flowers, on the other hand, are quite similar in size and shape. *D. wentianum*, however, has broadly rounded sepals, the lateral sepals do not open flat like *D. chrysopterum*, the petals are not cucullate at the apex, the column-foot lacks the bilobed appendage

near the apex, and the flowers are uniformly orange or orange-red, not bicoloured.

Another species, which we consider to be even more nearly allied to *D. chrysopterum*, is *D. subclausum* Rolfe. This is a very common and highly variable species throughout the mountains of New Guinea, although it was originally described from the Moluccas, where to our knowledge it has not been collected

again. The common type of *D. subclausum* is a plant with branching stems, narrow, often almost grass-like leaves, bell-shaped flowers (because the lateral sepals are not spreading) that are about 2 cm long and often orange-and-yellow (like *D. chrysopterum*), petals with distinctly papillose margins, and finally a column-foot which lacks an appendage.



Dendrobium chrysopterum, back view of flowers (Plant & photo: D.P. Banks)

However, in 1986 Jeffrey Wood from Kew described *D. subclausum* var. *speciosum* J.J.Wood which differs from typical *D. subclausum* in having much larger flowers, c. 3.5 cm long, with spreading lateral sepals. We have been able to examine an isotype specimen of this variety (REEVE 548, L!), and found that there are hardly any differences with the flowers of *D. chrysopterum*, even the bilobed appendage on the column-foot is

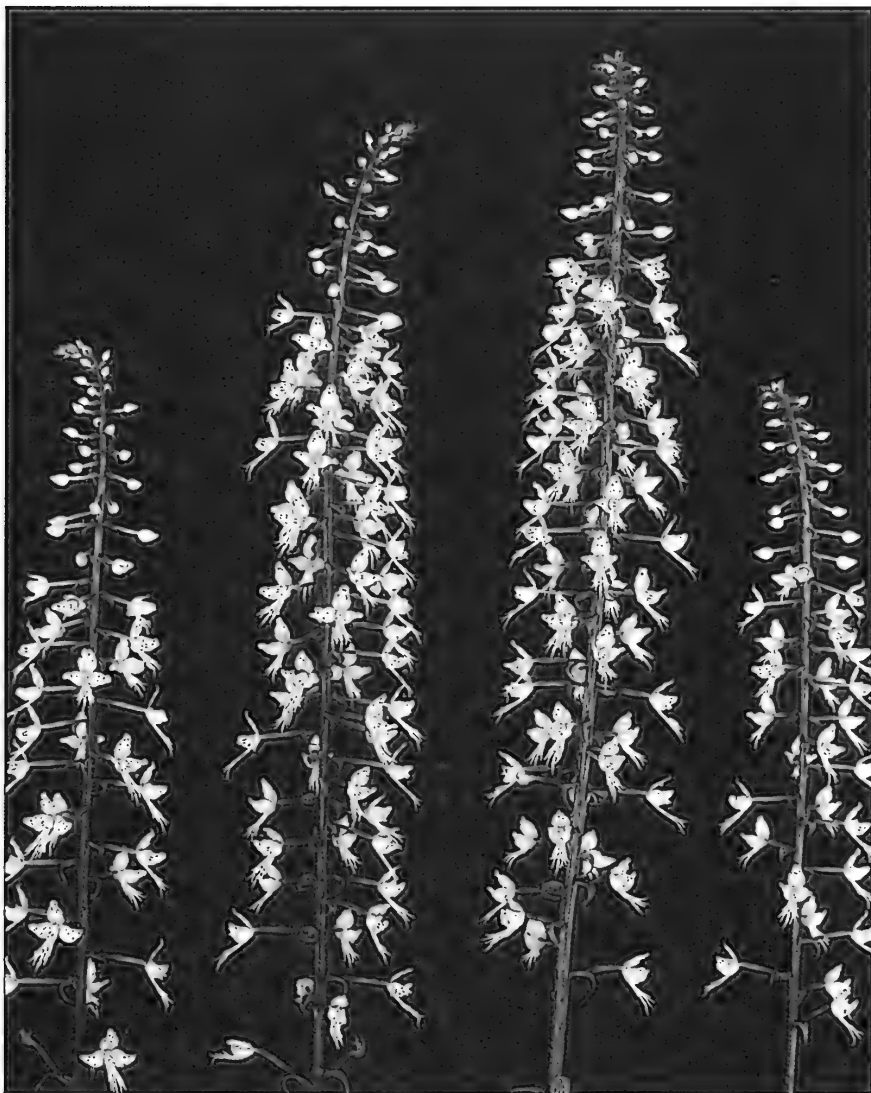
present. The only floral differences worth noting are that in *D. subclausum* var. *speciosum* the petals have papillose margins without a cucullate apex. The plants of the two taxa look very different, though. *Dendrobium subclausum* var. *speciosum* has narrowly lanceolate leaves, about 10 by 1 cm, while the stems are very slender and branching. It is not

easy to decide the status of *D. chrysopterum* relative to *D. subclausum* var. *speciosum*. While our new species clearly falls well outside the normal range of variation displayed by *D. subclausum*, it could be argued that *D. subclausum* var. *speciosum* and *D. chrysopterum* are forms (perhaps subspecies) of the same species, which is distinct from *D. subclausum*. But even so, that species should still be called *D. chrysopterum*. The epithet *chrysopterum*, "with golden wings", refers to the wing-like spreading orange-and-yellow lateral sepals.

Fortunately, this cheerful species has proved amenable to cultivation (unlike *D. wentianum*, for example). It can be grown under intermediate to moderately warm conditions in light shade. Plants of *D. chrysopterum* should not be allowed to dry out

for longer periods, as they originate from a region with very high rainfall throughout the year (about 4700 mm). The scentless flowers last several weeks. Like most species of section *Calyptrochilus* *D. chrysopterum* is probably pollinated by birds.

Andr  Schuiteman and Ed de Vogel
Nationaal Herbarium Nederland
P.O. Box 9514, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands



A group of flowering *Stenoglottis longifolia* plants

Growing *Stenoglottis* Species

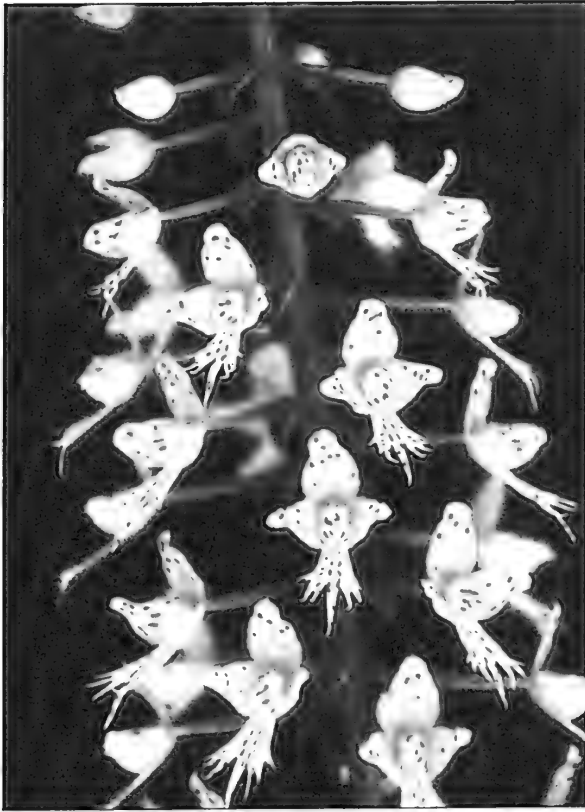
Text and photos by Brian Milligan

The genus *Stenoglottis* is endemic to south and central Africa, where four or five species are found. The most common and easiest to grow is *Stenoglottis longifolia* but I also grow *S. woodii*, *S. zambesiaca* and *S. fimbriata*, and have recently acquired a primary hybrid, *S. Venus* (*S. longifolia* x *S. fimbriata*).

Stenoglottis longifolia, like all the other species, is terrestrial in character, and

suited to cultivation in any well-drained terrestrial mix. I've also used a general-purpose potting mix containing about 30% coarse sand, and have found that it grows equally well in a mix of fine pine bark and *Sphagnum* moss. *Stenoglottis* species have fleshy tuberous roots, which gradually wither as their nutrients are consumed by the plant. New daughter plants then grow a fresh set of roots. When flowering has

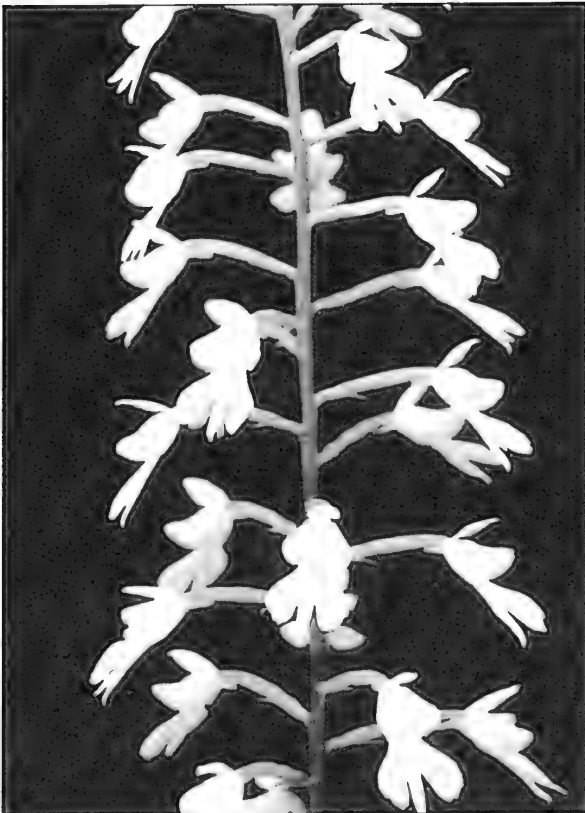
finished the leaves gradually die and the plant enters a dormant period that lasts a month or two before new growth begins again. A shade house with a solid roof provides best results, as it permits water to be withheld during the winter period of dormancy. *S. longifolia* usually flowers in autumn, enters dormancy in winter and then resumes growth in spring. Its leaves reach a length of up to 250 mm before the



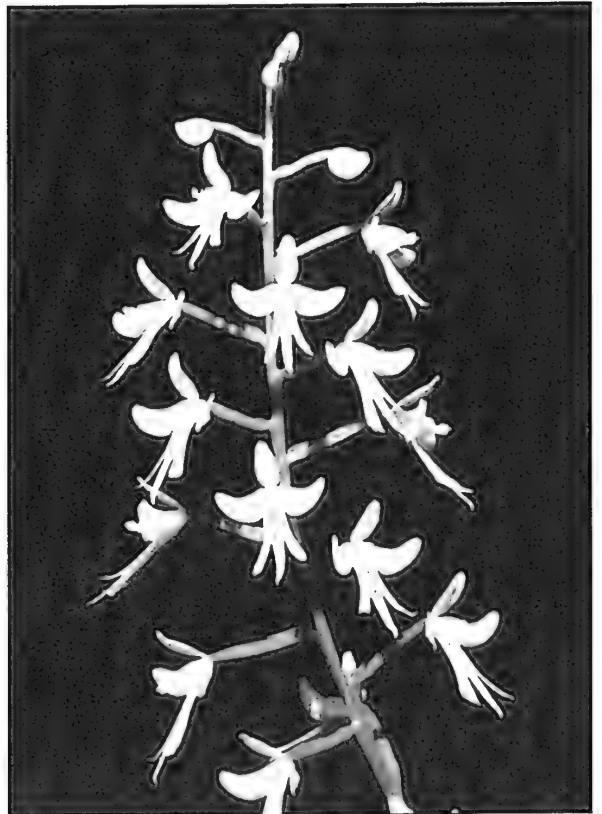
Closer shot of *Stenoglottis longifolia*



Group of flowering *Stenoglottis woodii* plants



A single inflorescence of *Stenoglottis woodii*



Single inflorescence of *Stenoglottis zambesiaca*

flowering stem begins to develop in late summer. The inflorescence may reach a height of 600 mm or more before the flowers begin to open progressively from the base of the inflorescence. A large plant can carry fifty or more small pink flowers. However, they open sequentially, so that seldom more than twenty are open at any one time. The plants may remain in flower for up to three months.

Stenoglottis woodii is another of my favourites, as it flowers in summer, during a period when orchid flowers are in short supply. Its plant and inflorescence are smaller than those of *S. longifolia* but its dainty white (sometimes soft pink) flowers are delightful, especially when its plants are allowed to develop into a specimen. It may also be grown in a shade-house, but does slightly better in a heated glasshouse, where its new growths begin to appear as early as July.

I find *S. fimbriata* much more difficult

to grow than the above two species, and have never been able to persuade my plant to flower, even though David Banks in Sydney regularly blooms his plant. It can easily be differentiated from its cousins by the scattered purplish-brown spots on the lower surface of its leaves. *S. zambesiaca* is a miniature species (at least in my experience), carrying up to 15 small, widely spaced, white flowers. According to Alex Hawkes' *Encyclopedia of Cultivated Orchids* (1965) it is an extremely rare species from what was then called Nyasaland. I grow my plant in a glasshouse at a minimum temperature of 12°C, and until it multiplies I am reluctant to test whether it will survive outdoor conditions.

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Close-up of *Stenoglottis fimbriata* (photo: David Titmuss)



Flowering plant of *Stenoglottis fimbriata* (plant & photo: D.P. Banks)

Dendrobium eximium Schltr.

Synonyms: *Dendrobium bellum* J.J.Sm., *Dendrobium wollastonii* Ridley

Rudolf Schlechter was so impressed by the new species he had found in the Torricelli Mountains in (then) German New Guinea in 1902, that he named it *Dendrobium eximium*, meaning "exceptional" or "outstanding". Despite this it remains a poorly known species among growers, but one suspects that this will change in the future. It has large spectacular flowers on a relatively compact plant and is not too difficult to grow in a range of climates in eastern Australia. When my plant flowered a year or so ago, I searched in my books and journals to verify its identity, but the only illustrations I could find were those of Tom Reeves in his interesting article in *The Orchadian* of March 1984 and J.J. Smith's illustration in *Nova Guinea* (see references below).

My plant was purchased as a seedling a few years ago and has since grown into a compact plant which produced five inflorescences last year. It grows in a mesh pot in a bark mix in a shade house in a seaside Townsville suburb and has proved easy to grow, although the extreme (even for Townsville) heat of last summer did set it back a little. It is watered throughout the year, perhaps a little less frequently in winter, and is given semi shade with good air movement. Townsville only rarely experiences low humidity and the minimum temperature in the shade house drops below 10°C perhaps four or five times each winter, but these low temperatures last only an hour or two and are usually followed by warm days. If grown in Brisbane or Sydney it would need protection from the cold westerlies and would need to be provided with warm humid conditions in winter,



ter, probably in a glasshouse south of about Coffs Harbour.

It is a rainforest epiphyte from low to moderate altitudes in both Papua New Guinea where it occurs in the Torricelli Mountains, and in Irian Jaya. It has been reported from altitudes of 400-1300m. This altitude range explains its adaptability to cultivation in different climates. It is quite abundant in certain areas in the Torricelli Mountains. Rudolf Schlechter first discovered it near Aitape in 1902 and

collected it again in 1909. It was also collected on two occasions in West Irian (then Dutch New Guinea) by Lorentz and van Nouhuys and described by J.J. Smith as *Dendrobium bellum* in 1910. Smith subsequently realised that his plant was the same as Schlechter's *D. eximium*. In 1913 a live plant, not in flower, was collected in West Irian by the British Wollaston expedition. This plant flowered later in England and was described by H.N. Ridley as *Dendrobium wollastonii*, now also recognised as a synonym. The species was not seen (or at least not recorded) again until it was rediscovered by Tom Reeve on the Torricelli Divide in 1981.

It is an interesting plant with club-shaped pseudobulbs that are extremely slender at the base and 5-50cm long. The longest pseudobulbs on my plant are 25cm long. There are two leaves 7-18cm long and 3-7cm across. The flowers are borne in a short terminal inflorescence with two to seven flowers. The flowers are spectacular, being up to 11cm across (although mine were more like 8cm across) with very hairy backs to the sepals and on the ovary. The petals are particularly large, up to 4.5cm long and 3cm wide. The flowers last for three months or more. My plant came into flower in winter with two inflorescences and produced three more in late autumn. It is most closely related to *D. forbesii* but has much broader petals. It undoubtedly has a significant future in hybridising. Plant grown and photographed by the author.

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Victorian Orchids Of The Year 2001

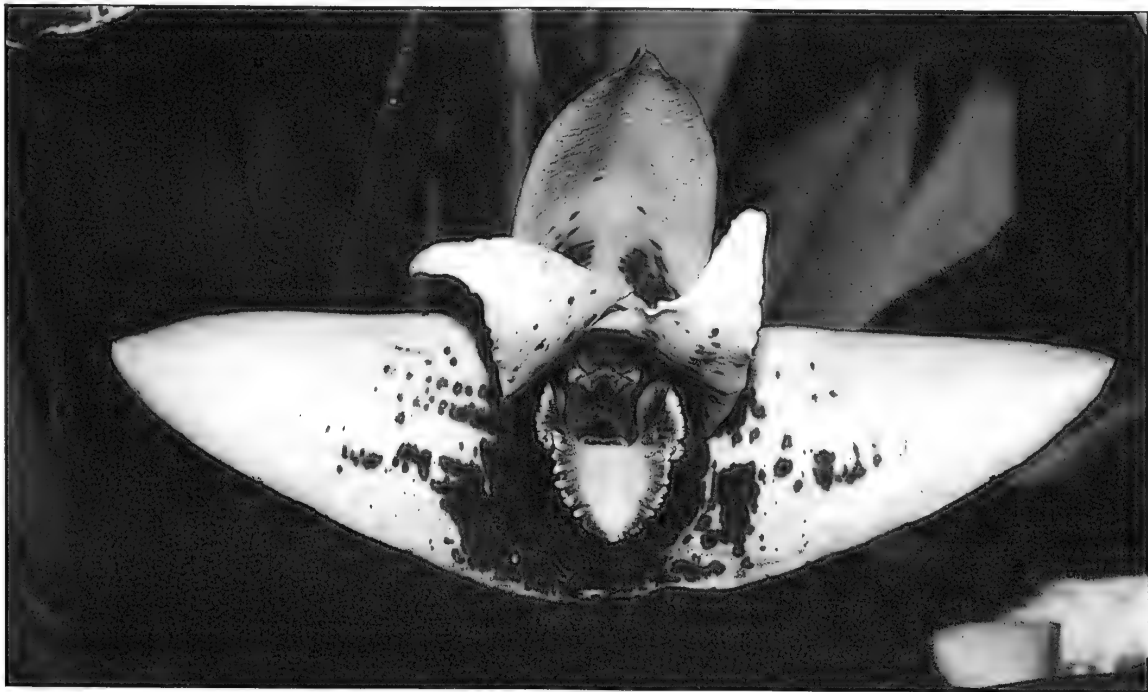
by Brian Milligan



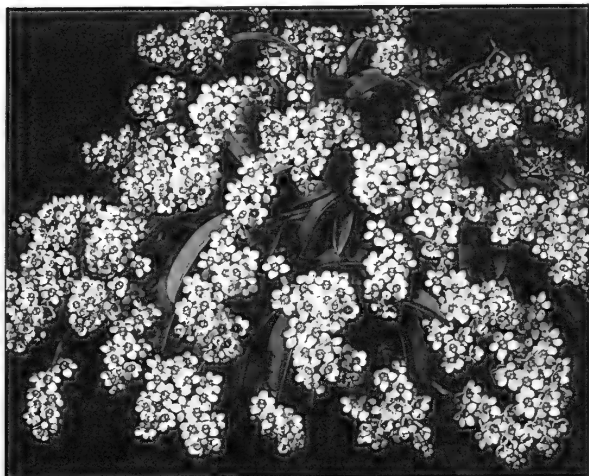
Maxillaria sanderiana 'Tahlee' AM/OSCOV, Victorian Orchid of the Year for 2001, grown and photographed by Dieter Weise. It carried a total of 25 flowers, each averaging 125 mm across.

The Victorian Orchid of the Year competition was introduced by the Orchid Societies Council of Victoria Inc. (OSCOV) in 1992. Photographs of all orchids that have received OSCOV awards in the current competition year are considered, together with any others submitted by Victorian growers. Interstate exhibitors may also enter but only if their orchid(s) had been shown at an OSCOV-judged show during the competition year. Success relies not only on growing an orchid of award quality but also on taking photographs of an equally high standard. The OSCOV Judging Panel meets each February, first to select the winners in various selected categories, and then to decide the overall best - the Victorian Orchid of the Year.

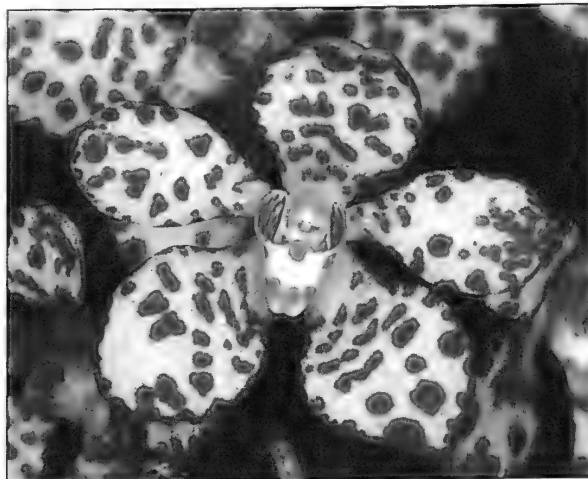
The Victorian Orchid of the Year for 2001 was won by Dieter Weise with a magnificent specimen of *Maxillaria sanderiana* 'Tahlee' AM/OSCOV. Dieter was presented with an OSCOV Gold Medal and (for one year) the Perpetual Trophy of an original Syd Monkhouse painting of *Rossiglossum grande* at the



Maxillaria sanderiana 'Tahlee' AM/OSCOV, close-up of individual bloom.



Sarcophilus hartmannii 'Anurat' CC/OSCOV, grown and photographed by Lloyd Perryman. It carried 98 inflorescences! Photo by L. Perryman.



Sarcophilus Roy Gill 'Spotty' AD/OSCOV is a hybrid between *Sarco.* Melba and *Sarco.* Heidi. It was grown and photographed by R. Wootton.

presentation dinner held in conjunction with the OSCOV show at Collectors' Corner in August. Dieter's orchid also won the Victorian Species of the Year category.

The Victorian Award of Distinction of the Year was awarded to Lloyd Perryman for a truly impressive specimen of

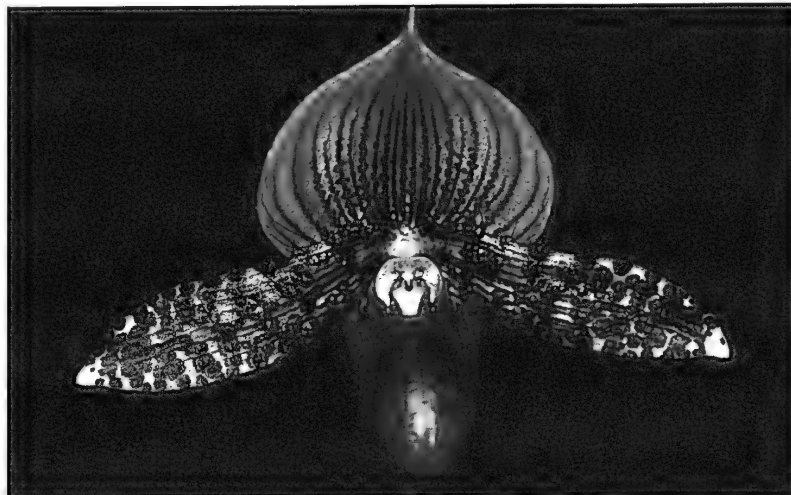
Sarcophilus hartmannii 'Anurat' CC/OSCOV. Lloyd was presented with a silver medal and the Gunter Haar memorial trophy; a large framed photographic print of the winning orchid, at the presentation dinner.

Victorian Australian Native Orchid of the Year was *Sarcophilus* George Colthup 'Ethereal' HCC/OSCOV, grown by Brian and Lorraine Milligan. Andrew Francis and John Martin of Castle Creek Orchids won Victorian Cattleya of the Year with *Slc.* Dal's Marvel 'Castle Creek' HCC/OSCOV, and Victorian Paphiopedilum Hybrid of the Year with *Paphiopedilum* Raisin Candy 'Castle Creek' HCC/OSCOV (this orchid was also Victorian Seedling of the Year). Victorian Paphiopedilum Species of the Year, grown by Norman Williams, was *Paphiopedilum* insigne 'Norman' HCC/OSCOV. The Victorian Cymbidium of the Year was *Cymbidium* One Tree Hill 'Beenak' HCC/OSCOV, grown by Terry Poulton.

Clive and Agi Halls of Mt. Beenak Orchids won Victorian Odontoglossum of the Year with *Macleananara* Pagan Harry 'Beenak' AM/OSCOV. The Victorian Award of Distinction of the Year went to *Sarcophilus* Roy Gill 'Spotty' AD/OSCOV, grown by R. Wootton, and Victorian Masdevallia of the Year was won by Ted and Margaret Elgood with *Masdevallia* coccinea alba 'Goodwood' HCC/OSCOV. Any Other Hybrid of the Year was *Dendrobium* Memoria Christobel's Glory 'Garfield' HCC/OSCOV, grown by Kantu Rama. Finally Andy and Jan Leamon won the Victorian Award of Quality of the Year with five impressive seedlings of *Cymbidium* Ruby Valley.

Brian Milligan

Email: brianmilligan@iprimus.com.au



Paphiopedilum Raisin Candy 'Castle Creek' HCC/OSCOV, grown by Andrew Francis and John Martin of Castle Creek Orchids. Its parentage is P. (Raisin Pie x Raisin Jack). Photo by J. Martin.

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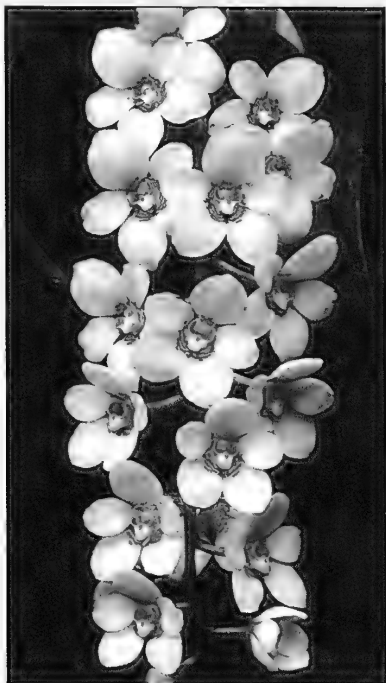
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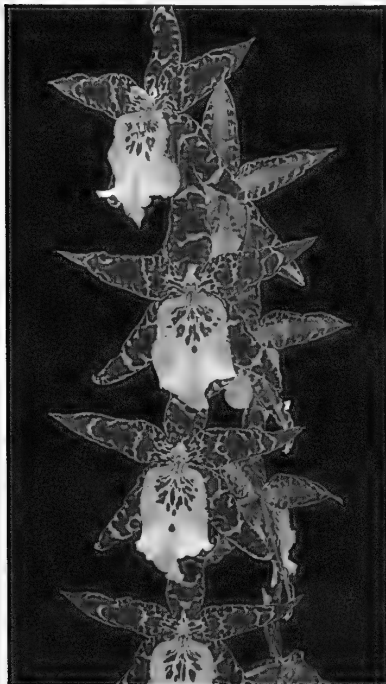
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Sarcocylus George Colthup 'Ethereal'
HCC/OSCOV. It received its award on the same day that the racehorse Ethereal won the Melbourne Cup! The longest inflorescence carried 19 flowers, each 32 mm across. Photo by B. Milligan.



Maclellanara Pagan Harry 'Beenak'
AM/OSCOV, grown by Clive and Agi Halls of Mt. Beenak Orchids. The awarded hybrid (McIna. Pagan Love Song X Odm. Yellow Harry) was made by Clive eleven years previously and was flowering for the first time when awarded! Photo by C. Halls.

John Welsh – big, brash and dedicated to orchids

Big, brash and boisterous - that's one way of describing John Welsh, 57, who was awarded life membership of Stawell Orchid Society at its February 2002 meeting, in recognition of his contribution to Stawell Orchid Society.

Behind all the irrepressible good humor and larrikinism is a personality addicted to orchid growing and to enhancing the fellowship it generates. Curiously, this solid chunk of a man who with Ron Coppin and Max Kennedy founded the strong Stawell society in 1991, likened orchids to 'weeds' a mere 15 years ago. John's father Ted, a keen hobby grower of orchids at Stawell, failed miserably to inspire a modicum of interest in his spirited son whose vision seemed clouded by the gunsmoke of clay-bird shooting. The circumstances of John's sudden transition to a love and appreciation of orchids were sudden and every bit in keeping with his shoot-from-the-hip personality.

About 1986 after his father's death, John became a reluctant custodian of the 'weeds' as he called them still remaining in the family orchid collection, about 35 Cymbidiums, some Zygopetalums and one big *Dendrobium speciosum*, all fated to degenerate into various stages of neglect.

Approached by Stawell Lions' Club about supporting the club's orchid show for charity, John agreed without enthusiasm to enter a few bedraggled specimens from the Welsh benches.

He recalls: "Gees, they were a scraggy lot. As I was carrying them into the show this cheeky bloke at the door asked me why I was entering 'those weeds'."

"It fired me up, I can tell you." "Of course my orchids didn't win a ticket. As I was leaving, that same bloke said he'd told me 'those weeds' were no good and I thought I'd bloody well show him! "And that's how it started."

John joined Ararat Orchid Society and with Ron Coppin and Max Kennedy laid the foundations for the Stawell society, which currently has 90 members and continues to grow. With advice from Roy Lee, then of Melbourne, John cleaned up his orchids and set about improving his collection and knowledge.

"Anyway, the Lions' show came around again and I won reserve champion with the old *Dendrobium speciosum* from my dad's collection. That same bloke was there, the one who criticised the 'weeds'. Naturally I had a few words with him about the win. He took it in good humor. That's orchid growing." Every year since then John and wife Barbara have won either grand champion or reserve champion at a show somewhere in Victoria. Banks of ribbons in their sunny living room testify to their success as orchid people.

John, whose focus nowadays is on



John and Barbara Welsh are pictured with their awards at Stawell Orchid Society's annual meeting in February 2002.

Cymbidiums, Paphiopedilums and Lycastes, has been president or vice-president of the Stawell society since the foundation meeting in 1991, attended by 38. The society returned him for his seventh term as president at the annual meeting in February. Society patron Deane Johnston presented John with the club's first life membership and Barbara with a certificate of appreciation and large white *Phalaenopsis* for her unstinting support. John says that apart from the satisfaction of growing good genera, he appreciates the 'fantastic' fellowship generated from the common bond that links orchid growers.

And what has been John's most memorable orchid? "Actually, there are two," he says.

"One is *Cymbidium Jubilation* 'Geronimo', from Bob Hodgins' of Melbourne, which won reserve champion and grand champion at Stawell, two grand champion awards at Ararat and reserve champion at the Town and Country Orchid Show in Melbourne. The other is *Lycaste* Shoalhaven 'Barbara' which had a surprisingly simple beginning. Walking around a show in Melbourne I saw seedlings on a sales bench and bought this one for \$5 after asking the bloke whether they'd grow at Stawell. "Two years later it flowered. We scored a VOC/HCC and AOC/HCC with it and won grand champion at the Stawell society's second show in 1993."

John looks back with gratitude and pride on the Stawell society's growth in its first 10 formative years. He is especially proud of the Country Orchid Clubs' Challenge that drew entries from Mildura, Bendigo, Warrnambool, Stawell, Horsham, Kerang, Ararat, Ballarat and Cobden clubs for the inaugural challenge at Stawell last year. John's idea in initiating the show was to unite country clubs to further enhance the fellowship in orchid growing.

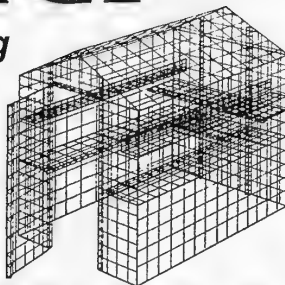
Maurice Lawson,
Horsham and District Orchid Society.

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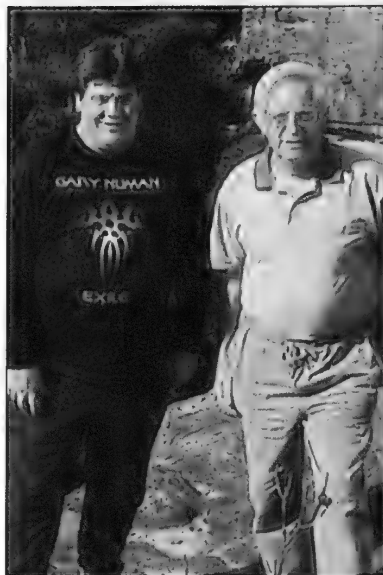
BOOK PREVIEW

Orchids of Australia - Volume 1
by John J. Riley and David P. Banks

This work is the first volume in a planned series of books, to be published by University of New South Wales Press (www.unswpress.com.au) that will showcase the diversity and beauty of Australia's unique orchid flora, and also the rare talent of acclaimed illustrator John J. Riley. One hundred and fifty species are covered in this volume, including both terrestrial and epiphytic orchids from all parts of Australia. It will include many of the well-known and widespread species as well as many that are extremely rare, some of which have only been recently discovered and described. John J. Riley and David P. Banks have written the text.

For every species, there is a page of text, with the colour illustration opposite. The orchid genera have been arranged alphabetically. These genera, where appropriate, have been separated into informal groupings, with the species then appearing in chronological order, starting with the first named. Therefore closely related taxa will be grouped together, for easier comparison.

This work will become a benchmark in Australian botanical and artistic circles, combining the most up-to-date nomenclatural treatment of our indigenous orchids with superb, highly detailed, full colour botanical illustrations. Apart from the standard edition, there will also be a collector's edition, presented in a slipcase and limited to 400-signed copies, with an extra plate included. *Orchids of Australia* - Volume 1 will be released in late October 2002.



David P. Banks and John J. Riley at the Blue Mountains, April 2002

St Ives Orchid Fair 2002

This fair which was organised by four Sydney societies ANOS Warringah, Ku-Ring-Gai, Manly-Warringah and North Shore was held at the St Ives Showground on the 16th, 17th & 18th August. Each year this since its conception 3 years ago the Fair has grown and has now developed into an important date in Sydney's orchid calendar.

In the display hall there were 8 large displays, numerous tabletop displays as well as floral art and craft. The quality of the orchids in the societies' displays was obvious by the granting of 8 Highly Commended Certificates and 3 Award of Merits in a special judging that took place after the normal judging.

The Grand Champion of the Fair was *Phalaenopsis* White Horizon owned by Bob Zeller and the Reserve Champion was *Masdevallia macrura* owned by

June & Bert Page. This year we also added a new concept to the Fair with the addition of orchid art, photography and needlework, 3 new classes that were very well received.

In the sellers hall the selection of venders was chosen to give a good cross section of genera so that there is always something new and interesting to see and buy. This year there were two new nurseries giving growers a wider selection of exotic species and vandaceous plants.

The St Ives Orchid fair is showing a different direction that orchid societies can go in and that by working together, orchid societies and orchid nurseries can help promote the growing of orchids to the benefit of everyone. ■

Leslie Bromley
Forestville, NSW



Grand Champion of Fair *Phalaenopsis* White Horizon

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AOR 168

**Orchids of New Guinea Vol II:
Dendrobium and allied genera
(CD ROM)**

By A. Schuiteman and E.F. de Vogel

Last year I reviewed Volume I of Orchids of New Guinea: Illustrated Checklist and Genera. Well I am now very happy to be reviewing the next instalment of this series which covers the subtribe Dendrobiinae: *Dendrobium*, *Cadetia*, *Diplocaulobium* and *Flickingeria* - about 560 species, not counting varieties. Hang on - what about *Grastidium*, *Dockrillia*, *Eriopexis*, *Epigeneium*? They are there, included in *Dendrobium* but listed as synonyms. Reasons for this are stated in the Introduction.

If you possess (and hopefully bought) the last CD, you will be familiar with the layout and navigation of the contents of the CD. As before, once the program is opened, you are presented with the Navigator and can access the modules **Introduction, Glossary, Literature, Higher Taxa, Species, Index, Text Key and IdentifyIt**. There are some enhancements over the previous version including illustrations to accompany Glossary items and drawings by Schlechter and other contributors add to those of J. J. Smith. All terms used are linked directly to the glossary or the Find tool by simply clicking them.

The Index would be a good place to start reviewing the taxa if you want to find particular orchids but I would recommend you read the Introduction. Navigation through the modules is easier if you use the Contents button in each as well as the Next and Previous buttons.

The **Species** module contains details of all the orchids covered. For each species, there is a Description, Synonyms, Taxonomy, Literature and Multimedia tab. The Description tab contains the full botanical description (with botanical terms linked to the Glossary); flower colour; habitat; flowering season; overall distribution; distribution in New Guinea (with map); notes and brief cultivation notes (eg *Dendrobium lawesii*: Intermediate growing epiphyte, requires year-round watering and a light, but not sunny position). The Notes invariably contain very useful information such as differences with similar species or varieties. The Multimedia tab provides photographs and drawings where available. As an example, *Dendrobium subclausum* is treated very well with recognition of its difficult taxonomic status. The Species Description even includes a key and separate description for the 4 recognised varieties: *subclausum*, *phlox*, *speciosum* and *pandanicola*. *D. malbrownii* was the first species I looked for but was not included; probably because of doubts as to whether specimens found in New Guinea are truly *D. malbrownii*. *D. chrysopterum*, the new name the authors

constructed for the species wrongly known as *D. obtusisepalum*, is used.

Another area of note was the treatment of the pencil orchid known as 'Fiery Glow'. As *Dockrillia* is relegated to synonymy in this study, how were the authors going to handle *Dockrillia convoluta*? The name *Dendrobium convolutum* has already been applied to another New Guinea taxon in section *Latouria*. The answer was to come up with a new name: *Dendrobium contextum* (with a paper yet to be published for this name) and cite *Dockrillia convoluta* as a basionym. 'Black Pam' is listed as *Dendrobium fuliginosum* with *Dockrillia fuliginosa* as a basionym.

Higher Taxa has the same format as the Species module but gives descriptions of Genera and sections. A linked list of species would be a useful addition to each of the Section or Genera descriptions. As previously mentioned, some sections are not recognised in their newer generic status. The authors have decided to lump sections *Pedilonum*, *Calypstrochilus*, *Oxyglossum* and *Cuthbertsonia* into the one section: *Pedilonum*. While they have given sound reasons for this decision in the description, it would have been worthwhile to include the former sections as many still consider them valid. *Calypstrochilus* is not listed on the Synonym tab. Section *Monanthos* is listed as Section *Biloba*. J.J. Smith. It would be useful to include some former sections in the Higher Taxa Index as synonyms. This is how *Grastidium*, *Dockrillia* etc were treated in the Species Index.

There are two tools to aid in identification probably more suited to those with a good understanding of biology but a good educational experience for those who haven't. The **Text Key** is a dichotomous key which is enhanced by the use of labelled diagrams to help explain the identifying characteristics. **IdentifyIt** can identify genera and sections by you providing certain characteristics from which a list is generated in order from those that match all characteristics to those that do not match any. The Introduction gives more detail on how to use this. Not being able to

identify down to species level reduces its use somewhat but as explained in the Introduction, to be able to do so and avoid spurious identifications would make the tool too complex to use. There is also an Examine and Compare facility included in this module.

While designed for Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows Me and Macintosh operating systems, it can be installed and run on Windows XP using Compatibility mode but one user reported success without it. A book included with the CD has installation instructions.

Despite the contrasting decisions on taxonomy this is the best reference available on Dendrobiinae of New Guinea. It is highly recommended for both amateur enthusiast and scientist. If you enjoyed the first CD in this series and have an interest in the orchids of New Guinea, then you will also enjoy this one. The quality and quantity of pictures adds greater value. Although it doesn't have the 'readability' of a book, you could not access information in a book in such an easy and powerful way.

Don't copy someone else's CD; ensure the continuation of the series by buying your own copy. If you would like to order go to www.eti.uva.nl, click on CD-Rom catalogue and scroll the list for "Flora Malesiana". There is brief info on both Vol I and II as well as ordering information. You can order via email (orders@eti.uva.nl) or by post:

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THIS AND THAT

Attention AOR readers and Orchid Societies

"This and That" is a regular feature of the
Australian Orchid Review and readers and
Orchid Societies are invited to contribute any
small news items of interest to Orchid lovers.

The deadline for items can be found on
page 3.

Address all correspondence to the Editor:
"This and That", Australian Orchid Review,
14 McGill Street, Lewisham, NSW 2049.
Email: bbadger@graphicworld.com.au

New charity to support orchid organisation

A new charity is being established to
promote and coordinate international
efforts in orchid conservation, in partner-
ship with the SSC Orchid Specialist Group
(OSG), other orchid conservation net-
works, and key players in the orchid
world.

Orchid Conservation International
(OCI) will be an active charitable organi-
sation seeking funding for specific pro-
jects from governmental and non-govern-
mental sources. It will also provide admin-
istrative and technical support to the OSG.
The charity is not being established as a
grant-making trust, but it is hoped that it
will be able to provide small grants in the
future once established with sufficient
funding. The charity will be operated by an
international executive committee and
board of trustees, and will apply for regis-
tration with the Charity Commission for
England and Wales.

Establishment of the charity has been
endorsed by the International Orchid
Commission (IOC) and supported in prin-
ciple by a number of other individuals and

representatives of organisations, including
members of the Board of Trustees of the
American Orchid Society (AOS), Marie
Selby Botanic Garden, and Kings Park and
Botanic Garden.

Initial donations have been pledged
from private individuals providing partial
funding for 2003 and 2004. Further fund-
ing is now being sought.

For a copy of the full proposal or further
information contact:

Shelagh Kell at the OSG Secretariat
(Shelagh.kell@dia1.pipex.com).

The organisers hope to launch OCI at
the European Orchid Conference in
London in March next year (EOC2003).

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including repotting, growing media and
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ARANDA Lueng Cholburi	Arach. Ishbel x V. Kultana Gold	H. Oakeley
ASCOCENDA Anglo-Chinese School	Ascda. Kwa Geok Choo x V. Poepee	Phanchompou Orch Farm (J. Rujivanthachai)
Chocolate Con Queso	V. Kampirananda x Ascda. Seechang	Singapore Bot. Gdns
Claude Cugnon	V. Rastri Gold x Ascda. Fuchs Gold	R. Rodriguez(O/U)
Derek Deville	V. tessellata x Ascda. Khun Nok	R. F. Orchids
Emily Elizabeth	Ascda. Peggy Foo x V. tessellata	R. Hatos
Kultana Gold Spot	Ascda. Sukkarnan Spots x V. Kultana Gold	R. Hatos
Memoria Bell Fluke	V. Sunray x Ascda. Yip Sum Wah	E. Schue
Memoria Ericka Heuring	V. tessellata x Ascda. Memoria Katherine Hatos	R. F. Orchids
Memoria Lois Bing	Ascda. John De Biase x V. tessellata	R. Hatos
Memoria Louis Hatos	Ascda. Duang Porn x Ascda. Media Arnold	R. Hatos
Monaco Fiftheth	Ascda. Kenny Gold x Ascda. Bangkokkuntian Gold	G. Lyttar(O/U)
Pimpom Gold	Ascda. Guo Chia Long x V. Ray Robinson	Suksan
Sandy Schultz	Ascda. Fuchs Butter Baby x V. tessellata	R. F. Orchids
Shan Harper	Ascda. Fuchs Sunset x Ascda. Bangkokkuntian Gold	R. Hatos
Thianarak Delight	V. Memoria Lyle Swanson x Ascda. curvillium	Suksan
The Isom Girls		R. Hatos
BAPTICUEZIA* Hanna Topp	Bapt. echinata x Rdza. lanceolata (secunda)	E. Lorincz
BEALLARA Capitola Sunrise	Bllra. Marfitch x Oda. Saint Joe	E. Carlson
Marie Kreuzberg	Bllra. Late Night x Oda. Harrods Forever	OrchidWorks
BRASSIDIUM Doris	Bsdm. Longlen x Brs. Memoria Walter Bertsch	J. Fang
BRASSOCATTILEYA Memoria Rosa Vazquez	C. Ebbetts x Bc. Breaker's Reach	R. Rodriguez(O/U)
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Chiyong Guu Linnet	Bc. Myrtle Beach x C. violacea	R. Kobayashi(B. Kodama)
Dal's Dream	Bc. Haw Yuan Beauty x Bc. Tzeng-Wen Beauty	C. F. Tao
Dal's Triumph	Bc. Mount Isa x Bc. Dream Trader	R. Greinke(D. & B. Littman)
Gin Fizz	Bc. Dal's Girl x Bc. Dal's Reward	R. Greinke(D. & B. Littman)
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Hawaiian Confidence	Bc. Benigno's Treasure x Bc. Hausermann's Hairloom	Klehm Growers
Hawaiian Venture	Bc. Benigno's Treasure x Bc. Toshiie Aoki	B. Kodama
Hopkins	Bc. His Light x Bc. Toshiie Aoki	B. Kodama
Kat Hamenco	C. leopoldii x Bc. Ocone	J. Clarkson(Carter & Holmes)
Laura Bush	Bc. Asia Sunlight x Bc. Chia Lin	Kendolie Agr.
Lemon Yellow	C. walkeraiana x Bc. Good News	A. Chadwick(Carmela)
Lugarno Perfection	Bc. Bill Worley x Lc. Orange Gem	R. Randall(A. Koch)
	Lc. Jose Dias Castro x Bc. Pablo	Don Massey(B. Schwartz)

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Pak-Kred	Lc. Ainaad Sheikh x Bc. Rattanakosin	T. Orchid(M. Loha-Udom)
Praire Breeze	Lc. Pixie Gold x Bc. Kyle	L. Hertenstein
Ruth Mesa	Bc. Islands Sunset x Bc. Bryce Canyon	E. B. Horton
Ruth Hara	Bc. Sweet Anniversary x Bc. Toshiie Aoki	R. Kobayashi(B. Kodama)
Shin Shiang Beauty	Bc. Chunyeah x Bc. Love Sound	Ching-Tien Wong
Shin Shang Love	Bc. Love Sound x C. Hawaiian Wedding Song	Ching-Tien Wong
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Tzeng-Wen Joy	Lc. Tzeng-Wen Love x Bc. Tzeng-Wen Beauty	Ching-Tien Wong
Yellow Hoyd	Lc. Goldie Wheeler x Bc. Love Sound	T. Hotta
BULBOPHYLLUM George Gallipeau	Bulb. lasiochilum x Bulb. longiflorum	B. Thoms
Jan Ragan	Bulb. lobbii x Bulb. facetum	B. Thoms
BURRAGEARA Castle Issa	Mtdm. Issaku Nagata x Oda. Castle de Ux	OrchidWorks
Pacific Praecox	Mtdm. Pupukea Sunset x Oda. Cooksoniae	OrchidWorks
Pacific Spring	Vayl. Linda Isler x Mtdm. Issaku Nagata	OrchidWorks
CATTLEYA		
Cradle	C. Walkeninter x C. walkeraiana	T. Hotta
Granter's Pride	C. Minerva x C. walkeraiana	E. Granier
Memoria Janis Cox	R. Brandt x C. Porcia	D. M. Cox(W.K. Nakamoto)
Orquidacea Jade	C. warneri x C. luteola	R. Giorchino
Pink Brabant	C. loddigesii x C. Brabantiae	R. B. Cole
Stephen Corday	C. Summer Stars x C. Empress Bells	Koh Keng Hoe
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Steve Hatos	V. tessellata x Ctna. Viraphandhu Delight	R. Hatos
CIBRIOPHYLLUM Marr Ragan	Cirr. Louis Sander x Bulb. bicolor	B. Thoms
CLARKEARA Mission Accomplished	Pot. Luna Jaune x Rdcm. Apple Blossom	L. Hertenstein
COLMANARA Gold Coast	Colm. Sphacelante x Onc. orthostates	OrchidWorks
Leurain	Odnra. Lorraine's Fourteenth Woc x Onc. leucochilum	OrchidWorks
Pacific Sun Cat	Mtdm. Hawaiian Sunset x Colm. Wildcat	OrchidWorks
River Rain	Onc. Riverwood x Odnra. Lorraine's Fourteenth Woc	OrchidWorks
CORYHOPEA Butler's Balzak	Stem. wardii x Crth. macrantha	N. Rach(M. LeDoux)
CYMBIDIUM Boopedoop	Cym. Miretta x Cym. Tongariro	Royale Orch.
Chocopee	Cym. Choc x Cym. Peter Pepper	Panawood(Guest)
East Meets West	Cym. Mizuha Okada x Cym. Roy Hopkins	Royale Orch.
Elsie Lord Wilson	Cym. Via Mar Tranquila x Cym. Baltic Snow	M. Anderson
Face Painter	Cym. Chief Joseph x Cym. National Velvet	Royale Orch.(A. Easton)
Feng Shui	Cym. Maureen Carter x Cym. enythraeum	Royale Orch.(A. Easton)
Frosted Gold	Cym. Balcariga x Cym. Tethys	Royale Orch.(A. Easton)
Greenoaks Barbie Doll	Cym. Greenoaks Gem x Cym. Dolly	Royale Orch.

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY	NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
CYMBIDIUM (continued)			DORITAENOPSIS (continued)		
Gusto	Cym. Sensation x Cym. Bittersweet	R.Dix	Jewel Bird	Phal. Hwateng Redjewel x Dips. Taisuco Lovebird	Orch. Dominicana(O/U)
Hampshire Tiger	Cym. Tiny Tiger x Cym. canaliculatum	Klehm Growers	Kings Stripes	Dips. King Shiang's Rose x Phal. New Lovesbird	Orch. Dominicana(O/U)
Hot As Hell	Cym. African Sky x Cym. Tethys	Royale Orch.(A.Easton)	Long Pride Red Perfume	Dips. Queen Shiang's Rose x Phal. Wedding Promenade	H-H.Liang
John Anderson	Cym. Sussex Dawn x Cym. Dream Therapy	M.Anderson	Magie Butterfly	Phal. Tropicana Lady x Dips. King Shiang's Rose	Brookside Ghs.
Kabuki Moon	Cym. Tony Ballard x Cym. Red Beauty	Royale Orch.(A.Easton)	Orchidom Cherry Vanilla	Dips. City Holiday x Dips. Dorene Bedenbaugh	Orch. Dominicana (N.Mountain)
Kelth's Pet	Cym. Sussex Dawn x Cym. Tom Thumb	S.Thomas(O/U)	Orchidom Erol	Phal. <i>equestris</i> x Dips. Kings Stripes	Orch. Dominicana
Long Pride Splendor	Cym. <i>gearingii</i> x Cym. Golden Elf	H-H.Liang	Pisgah Song	Dips. Coral Gleam x Dips. Taisuco Candystripe	Owens Orchids
Marie Bashir	Cym. Mighty Mouse x Cym. Wallacia	Royale Orch.	Sedona's Purple Gems	Phal. Venimip x Dips. <i>pulcherrima</i>	Sedona
Memorial Yuk-Ming Mark	Cym. Claudona x Cym. Baltic	B.Mark(Keith Andrew)	Venus Rising	Phal. Taisuco Carol x Dips. Minho Venus	R.Randall(O/U)
Mighty Panther	Cym. Red Panther x Cym. Bathel	Royale Orch.(A.Easton)			
Mike Rann	Cym. <i>rumilum</i> x Cym. Rathel	Royale Orch.	EPIDENDRUM		
On The Prowl	Cym. So Bold x Cym. Red Panther	Royale Orch.(A.Easton)	Spirit of Volunteerism	Epi. Michael's Rubellite x Epi. <i>cinnabarinum</i>	Singapore Bot.Gdns
Peaks Ridge Purity	Cym. Memoria Jacqueline Oyston x Cym. Sleeping Daily	Royale Orch.			
Peggy Foo	Cym. Showoff x Cym. Ruby Eyes	Royale Orch.(A.Easton)	FREDSCHECHTERARA*		
Pure Gusto	Cym. Gusto x Cym. Pure Love	R.Dix	Mix Roberta Schechter	Nrina. Rebecca x Bro. <i>sanguinea</i>	Schechter(O/U)
Sangria	Cym. Gloria Streeter x Cym. Karen	Royale Orch.(A.Easton)			
Spanish Lullaby	Cym. Cherry Cola x Cym. Solana Beach	Royale Orch.(A.Easton)	GALEANDRA		
Tigers Eye	Cym. Red Panther x Cym. Tethys	Royale Orch.(A.Easton)	Memoria Stanley Panek	Gal. <i>bateranii</i> x Gal. <i>leptoceras</i>	P & J Orch.
Tony Ballard	Cym. Tasty Beans x Cym. Radiant Harry	Royale Orch.(A.Easton)			
Viva Las Vegas	Cym. Coratea x Cym. Pearly Pepper	Royale Orch.(A.Easton)	GRAMMATOCYMBIDIUM		
			Long Pride Green Emperor	Graym. Lovely Melody x Gram. <i>scriptum</i>	H-H.Liang
CYPRIPEDIUM			Long Pride Jadeite	Cym. Hou-Shun x Gram. <i>scriptum</i>	H-H.Liang
Annette	Cyp. <i>macranthos</i> x Cyp. <i>candidum</i>	W.Frosch	Long Pride Lucky Star	Cym. <i>sinese</i> x Gram. <i>scriptum</i>	H-H.Liang
Sabine	Cyp. <i>fasciculatum</i> x Cyp. <i>macranthos</i>	W.Frosch			
DENDROBIUM			HASEGAWAARA		
Cemerlang	Den. Jiad Gold x Den. Ahulani Hinojosa	Mok Hai Lim(Orkid Cem.)	Galactic Splash	Ctna. Capri x Pot. Atomic Glow	D.Neuendorff
Gentling Lipstick	Den. Fran's Aloha x Den. <i>canaliculatum</i>	Chaw Chin Sin	When Love Dies	Ctna. Capri x Pot. Free Spirit	D.Neuendorff
Haleahi Corkscrews	Den. Twist of Fate x Den. April Showers	Hawaiian Fl.Nurs.			
Haleahi Dolphinsky	Den. Haleahi Aroma x Den. Baby Dolphin	Hawaiian Fl.Nurs.	HAWKINSARA		
Haleahi Firelight	Den. Pixie Princess x Den. Golden Wasp	Hawaiian Fl.Nurs.	Aussie Brandy	Lctrn. Peggy San x Bish. Splash of Brandy	D.Neuendorff
Haleahi Heartbeat	Den. Ruby Tuesday x Den. Nicole Camelot	Hawaiian Fl.Nurs.			
Haleahi Ruby	Den. Dark Ruby x Den. Nicole Camelot	Hawaiian Fl.Nurs.	KAGAWARA		
Kamiya's Blue	Den. Betty Goto x Den. Jaquelyn Thomas	Hawaiian Fl.Nurs.(K.Kamiya)	Red Spirit	Kgw. Red Lava x Ascda. Sirratana	Klehm Growers
King's White	Den. White Wine x Den. Snow	C.Christensen(O/U)			
Kylie Hattal	Den. Fuchs Blue Angel x Den. Imelda Romualdez	Hi.Hattal(K.Kamiya)	KRIEGERARA		
Liberty White	Den. Singapore White x Den. Mary Mak	S.Janchidfar	Pacific Shooting Stars	Adgm. Summit x Cym. Firecracker	OrchidWorks
Loke Yuen Peng	Den. Pikul x Den. Justin Heah	Singapore Bot.Gdns			
Mold Khir Toyo	Den. Bobby Mesina x Den. Cemerlang	Mok Hai Lim(Orkid Cem.)	LAELOCATONIA		
Mollisa Ann	Den. Mollisa x Den. Ann Patterson	Singapore Bot.Gdns	Chyong Guu Kaleidoscope	Lc. Purple Cascade x Lctrn. Peggy San	C.F.Tiao
Neha	Den. Chao Praya Gem x Den. Gemwood	Singapore Bot.Gdns	Emanuel	Lc. Hawaiian Monarch x Lctrn. Roy Fields	L.Herrenstein
Peter Furniss	Den. Ruby Las x Den. Lynne Manning	Singapore Bot.Gdns	LAELIOCATILEYA		
Ruby Las	Den. Singa Ruby x Den. <i>lasianthera</i>	Singapore Bot.Gdns	Chyong Guu Comet	Lc. Loog Tone x Lc. Chocolate Treats	C.F.Tiao
Tengku Anis	Den. Gentling Rose x Den. Kristen Ann	Singapore Bot.Gdns	Janet's Walk	Lc. Janet's C. Walkemmer	H.Rohr
The Diamond of Tha Kae	Den. Banyad Pink x Den. Walter Oumae	Chaw Chin Sin	Kolaa Valentine	Lc. Gold Digger x Lc. Jacob Berry	D.Boucher
Udom Flame	Den. Udom Stripes x Den. Jiad Gold	E.Romyanon	Lemon Spice	L. <i>briegeri</i> x Lc. Mercla	D.Sombach(A.Koch)
Urmia Nandey	Den. Mollisa Ann x Den. Chedd' Jagan	Hawaiian Fl.Nurs.(Udom Orch.)	Lovely Irene	Lc. Love Knot x Lc. Irene Finney	Phelps Farm
Yasuo Uchida	Den. Cluny x Den. <i>stratiotes</i>	Singapore Bot.Gdns	Mackie's Hare	Lc. Petticoats x Lc. Color Guard	W.Ajmurat(R.Takafuji)
Youth Achievement Award	Den. Sachyo Kaitu x Den. Eunice	Koh Keng Hoe	Plum Perfection	Lc. Pixie Gold x Lc. William of Woodlawn	John Hutchinson
			Pretty Pudding	Lc. Island Breeze x C. <i>lodigesi</i>	Stewart Orch.
DISA			Ruth Gordon's Love	Lc. Drumbeat x Lc. Melody Fair	M.Wakabayashi
African Gold	Disa Double Gold x Disa Kalahari Koo	S.& M.Cywes	Sunlight Kiss	Lc. Love Knot x Lc. Casitas Spring	Ruth Gordon(H & R)
Calico	Disa California Gold x Disa Auratekew	V.Henderson	Sweet Cream	Lc. Gold Digger x C. <i>guatemalensis</i>	R.Rodriguez
California Dior	Disa Diores x Disa California Gold	S.& M.Cywes	Tzeng-Wen Knot	Lc. Man's Song x C. Dubiosa	R.B.Cole(Long Life[USA])
Kalahari Koo	Disa Kalahari Sands x Disa Koo's Myburgh	V.Henderson			Ching-Tien Wong
Lisa Dawson-Biggs	Disa Chester Williams x Disa Oak Valley		LYCASTE		
One Fine Day	Disa Midday Dream x Disa <i>uniflora</i>		Altair	Lyc. Wyld Splendour x Lyc. Sunrise	Y.Suzuki
DORITAENOPSIS			Hot Lips Houlihan	Lyc. <i>locusta</i> x Lyc. Barbara Sander	Trowena(J.Woodward)
Autumn Daisy	Dips. Autumn Leaves x Phal. Bluequill Daisy	John H.Miller	Lancelot	Lyc. Capricorn x Lyc. Sunrise	Y.Suzuki
Baby Caroline	Dips. Amanda Mary x Dips. Del Dios	R.Randall	Pegasus	Lyc. Island of Vulcan x Lyc. Always	Y.Suzuki
Brother Strawberry Fire	Dips. King Shiang's Beauty x Phal. Brother Pirate King	Sedona(Brother)	Yvain	Lyc. <i>candida</i> x Lyc. Guinevere	Y.Suzuki
Brother Fungoteague Creek	Dips. Taisuco Firebird x Phal. Strawberry Sugar				
George Bush	Dips. Taisuco Okaystripe x Phal. Neon Stripes	Owens Orchids	MASDEWALLIA		
Happy Glen	Phal. Glenmore x Dips. Happy Valentine	John H.Miller	Adrienne	Masd. Heathii x Masd. Shuttryana	N.Butler(T&T.Gillbanks)
Jennifer Joan	Dips. Amanda Mary x Phal. Happy Times	R.Randall	Amy	Masd. <i>deceptrix</i> x Masd. <i>decumana</i>	E.Lorincz

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
PESCORANTHES		
Moonglow	Cnth. Moonbeam x <i>Pes. cerina</i>	C. & S. Maunder
PHAIACALANTHE		
Forest Pink	<i>Phaiac.</i> Little Pink x <i>Phaius tankervilleae</i>	D. Boucher
Pleades	<i>Phaiac.</i> Centuari x <i>Cal. vestita</i>	P.C. Elleflet
PHAIJUS		
Morningstar	<i>Phaius mishmensis</i> x <i>Phaius tankervilleae</i>	D. Boucher
Spring Fever	<i>Phaius mishmensis</i> x <i>Phaius humblotii</i>	D. Boucher
PHALAEENOPSIS		
Arabian Flare	<i>Phal.</i> Knight's Flare x <i>Phal.</i> Lawrence of Arabia	J.L. Fischer
Blonde Bells	<i>Phal.</i> Natural Blonde x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Bells	John H. Miller
Bronze Brother	<i>Phal.</i> Cinnamon Gold x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Rose	John H. Miller
Brother Gems	<i>Phal.</i> Natasha x <i>Phal.</i> Queen of Corals	Sedona (Brother)
Brother Golden Jewel	<i>Phal.</i> Brother Fancy x <i>Phal.</i> <i>amboinensis</i>	Sedona (Brother)
Brother Red Star	<i>Phal.</i> Brother Yew x <i>Phal.</i> <i>amboinensis</i>	Sedona (Brother)
Brother Royal Flare	<i>Phal.</i> Brother Flare x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Purple	Sedona (Brother)
Cordova Grange	<i>Phal.</i> Cordova x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Jungle Cat	R-J. Quenè
Deloris Timber	<i>Phal.</i> Tangerine Supreme x <i>Phal.</i> <i>lindenii</i>	John H. Miller
Dragon Lady	<i>Phal.</i> Bluequill Dragon Devil x <i>Phal.</i> Princess Liz	John H. Miller
Fred's Freckle	<i>Phal.</i> Eighteen Karat Gold	F.J. Bergman
Fred's Yellow King	<i>Phal.</i> Eighteen Karat Gold x <i>Phal.</i> Watadian	F.J. Bergman
Fred's Yellow Miss	<i>Phal.</i> Classic Beauty x <i>Phal.</i> Barbara Moler	F.J. Bergman
Fukumura's Rose	<i>Phal.</i> Rose Medallion x <i>Phal.</i> Ida Fukumura	J.L. Fischer (O/U)
Gift Clown	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Bellgift x <i>Phal.</i> Pink Clown	John Hutchinson
Golden Bellgift	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Bells x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Gift	John Hutchinson
Hina-Kehe	<i>Phal.</i> Brother Carol x <i>Phal.</i> Yungbo Gelbilambo	P & J Orch. (Carmela)
Imogene Campbell	<i>Phal.</i> Walden's Pumpkin Patch	S. Nisbet
James Wittenberg	<i>Phal.</i> Malibu Heir x <i>Phal.</i> Precious Stones	S. Pridden
Johanna Petronella	<i>Phal.</i> Fuchsia Delight x <i>Phal.</i> Jewely Night	R-J. Quenè
Kenibreed Himalayan Jewel	<i>Phal.</i> Spitzberg x <i>Phal.</i> <i>marnii</i>	M. Pradhan (Kenibreed)
Linda Hollingsworth	<i>Phal.</i> Yukhime x <i>Phal.</i> Free Spirit	P & J Orch.
Little Charm	<i>Phal.</i> Hina-Kehe x <i>Phal.</i> <i>egestrus</i>	H-H. Liang
Long Pride Elegance	<i>Phal.</i> Maki Watanabe x <i>Phal.</i> Pinlong Cinderella	H-H. Liang
Long Pride Pure White	<i>Phal.</i> H-Hin Hatsuyuki x <i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Crane	H-H. Liang
Long Pride Snow Golden Heart	<i>Phal.</i> Ming-Hsing Mount Snow x <i>Phal.</i> H-Hin Hatsuyuki	H-H. Liang
Mackie Tips	<i>Phal.</i> Alysta's Rose x <i>Phal.</i> Kathleen's Spots	W. Alimura (Carmela)
Mackie's Spots	<i>Phal.</i> Mackie Tips x <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Wild Thing	Hou-Tse Liu
Man Force	<i>Phal.</i> <i>marnii</i> x <i>Phal.</i> <i>floresensis</i>	R. Young
Mary Bell's Bonnie	<i>Phal.</i> Nantai x <i>Phal.</i> Pink Brocade	John H. Miller
Mint Gold	<i>Phal.</i> Mint Glaze x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Bells	Michel Vacherot
Miva Ballerine	<i>Phal.</i> Miva Granny x <i>Phal.</i> Cataracte	Orch. Dominicana (O/U)
Miva Mamina	<i>Phal.</i> Zauberrose x <i>Phal.</i> Raptigny	Orch. Dominicana
New Stripes	<i>Phal.</i> New Eagle x <i>Phal.</i> Chiall Stripes	Orch. Dominicana
Orchid Beacon	<i>Phal.</i> Orchid World x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Rose	Orch. Dominicana
Orchidom Empress Stripe	<i>Phal.</i> Sagar's Stripes x <i>Phal.</i> Empress	Orch. Dominicana
Orchidom Silver Plume	<i>Phal.</i> Empress x <i>Phal.</i> Porcelain Pleasure	(N. Mountford)
Pisgah Barbara	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Moon x <i>Phal.</i> Cinnamon Gold	Owens Orchids
Red Spice	<i>Phal.</i> Lin Jessica x <i>Phal.</i> Cinnamon Gold	John H. Miller
Rose Medallion	<i>Phal.</i> Medallion x <i>Phal.</i> Rosa Heart	J.L. Fischer (O/U)
Sagar's Stripes	<i>Phal.</i> Kathy Sagar x <i>Phal.</i> Memoria Yoshino Mishima	Orch. Dominicana (O/U)
San Sha Bat	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Pecker x <i>Phal.</i> <i>bastiani</i>	Hou-Tse Liu
Sandra Nagayama	<i>Phal.</i> Stripes and More x <i>Phal.</i> Fantastic Stripe	M. Nagayama (Carmela)
Sedona's First Step	<i>Phal.</i> Venimp x <i>Phal.</i> George Vasquez	Sedona
Sedona's King Yin	<i>Phal.</i> Venimp x <i>Phal.</i> King Kamehameha	Sedona
Sedona's Parade	<i>Phal.</i> Maki Watanabe x <i>Phal.</i> James McPherson	Sedona
Stone Duet	<i>Phal.</i> Chiay! Candy x <i>Phal.</i> Liu Ye-Li	G-E Chen
Stone Ranch	<i>Phal.</i> Chiay! Candy x <i>Phal.</i> Princess Kaiulani	G-E Chen
Stone Verse	<i>Phal.</i> Talung's Red Fire x <i>Phal.</i> Chiay! Candy	G-E Chen
Stone Yippee	<i>Phal.</i> Yip x <i>Phal.</i> Chiay! Candy	G-E Chen
Taipei Nugget	<i>Phal.</i> Taipei Gold x <i>Phal.</i> Little Nugget	John H. Miller
The Cat's Pygamas	<i>Phal.</i> Liu Tuen-Shen x <i>Phal.</i> Sogo Yukidian	Orch. Dominicana
Tzeng-Wen Celle	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Pecker x <i>Phal.</i> <i>gigantea</i>	Ching-Tien Wong
Wayne Tinberg	<i>Phal.</i> Fukumura's Rose x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Precious Stones	R-J. Quenè

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
PHRAGMIPEDIUM		
Acker's Passion	<i>Phrag.</i> <i>besseae</i> x <i>Phrag.</i> Cleola	Orch. by Ackers
Berensford	<i>Phrag.</i> Hanne Popow x <i>Phrag.</i> Carol Kanzer	Orch. by Ackers
Fantasy Dream	<i>Phrag.</i> Bel Royal x <i>Phrag.</i> Eric Young	E. Young O.F.
Hanne Dale	<i>Phrag.</i> <i>hirtzii</i> x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>sargentianum</i>	ESM Kaufmann (Wolf River Orch.)
Marsh Wiggle	<i>Phrag.</i> Cardinale x <i>Phrag.</i> Hanne Popow	J. Grantham (Ezi-Gro)
Peter Pan	<i>Phrag.</i> Urgandiae x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>warszewiczianum</i>	M. LeDoux
Whitigig	<i>Phrag.</i> Sorcerer's Apprentice x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>caricinum</i>	M. LeDoux
PLEIONE		
Forbidden City	<i>Plin.</i> Hekla x <i>Plin.</i> Shantung	M. Hazelton
Tiantan Park	<i>Plin.</i> <i>lingpichii</i> x <i>Plin.</i> Firecracker	M. Hazelton
Yihyuan	<i>Plin.</i> <i>formosana</i> x <i>Plin.</i> Irazu	M. Hazelton
POTINARA		
Cindy Yamamoto	<i>Pot.</i> Sally Taylor x <i>Pot.</i> San Damiano	Kosaki Orch. (C.W. Chen)
Haleahi Jubilee	<i>Bic.</i> Golden Tang x <i>Sic.</i> Memoria Mason Taylor	Hawaiian Fl. Nurs.
Hawaiian Change	<i>Bic.</i> Bryce Canyon x <i>Sic.</i> Wendy's Valentine	B. Kodama (Carmela)
Hawaiian Option	<i>Bic.</i> Jeremy Island x <i>Pot.</i> Sally Taylor	B. Kodama (Carmela)
Heide Noack	<i>Pot.</i> Edwin Hausermann x C. Fascells	K. Noack
Kat E-sun	<i>Sic.</i> Beaufort x <i>Bic.</i> Sunset Bay	Kendolle Agr. (Y-X. Shi)
Memoria Freddie Mercury	<i>Pot.</i> Free Spirit x C. Queen Sinkhit	P & J Orch.
Orange Mandarin	<i>Bic.</i> Orange Nuggett x <i>Sic.</i> Mandarin	H. Rohrl
Wössner Splashtar	<i>Pot.</i> Wössner Koralle x <i>Sic.</i> Wendy's Redstone	F. Glanzl
Yvonne's Colatra	<i>Pot.</i> Yvonne Capella x Lc. Colorama	E.B. Horton
RHYNGCHOVANDA		
Jamie Harper	<i>Rhy.</i> Annalee Boyett x V. tessellata	R. Hatos
RODRICIDIUM		
Apple Blossom	<i>Rodcm.</i> Mystique x <i>Rodcm.</i> Bravo	Kosaki Orch.
Cardinal Hollow	<i>Rodcm.</i> Speckled Bird x <i>Rodcm.</i> Triangle Reef	J. Molenock
Elite Hollow	<i>Rodcm.</i> Hickory Hollow x <i>Rodcm.</i> Elite	J. Molenock
Francine Ontai	<i>Rodcm.</i> Mystique x <i>Rodcm.</i> Elin Lure	Kosaki Orch.
Radiant Charm	<i>Rodcm.</i> Spunky x <i>Rodcm.</i> Elin Lure	Kosaki Orch.
Velvet Queen	<i>Rodcm.</i> Kathleen Oka x <i>Rodcm.</i> Spunky	Kosaki Orch.
Windsong	<i>Rodcm.</i> Bravo x <i>Rodcm.</i> Elin Lure	Kosaki Orch.
ROTHARA		
Memoria Carolyn Sutton	<i>Epc.</i> Utuado Beauty x <i>Roth.</i> Sunny's Gem	J.C. Williams
Touch of Lemon	<i>Pot.</i> Lemon Tree x <i>Epl.</i> <i>mariae</i>	P & J Orch.
SARCOCHILUS		
Kelle	<i>Sarco.</i> Cream Cake x <i>Sarco.</i> Nicky	D. Butler
Seung Eun Chai	<i>Sarco.</i> Sherlock x <i>Sarco.</i> <i>hantmarinii</i>	A.S. Chal (Orchid Zone)
SCHOMBOLCATTLEYA		
Memoria Lilian Sadula	C. Fascells x <i>Schom.</i> <i>thibensis</i>	D. Janvrin (O/U)
Tzeng-Wen Bells	<i>Schom.</i> <i>undulata</i> x C. Penny Kuroda	Ching-Tien Wong
SOPHROLAELIA		
Oratorio	<i>Sf.</i> China Sky x <i>S.</i> <i>brevipedunculata</i>	T. Hotta
SOPHROLAELIOCATTLEYA		
Chili Saure	<i>Sic.</i> California Apricot x <i>Sic.</i> Fire Lighter	F. Clarke
Chyong Guu Fairy	<i>Sic.</i> Chyong Guu Venus x <i>Sic.</i> Maricana	C.F. Tso
Fred's Buddy	<i>Sic.</i> Rajah's Ruby x <i>Sic.</i> My Buddy	F.I. Bergman
Kerry Caldwell	<i>L.</i> Stary Sky x <i>Sic.</i> Bright Angel	Quest Orch.
Napalm Bouquet	<i>Lc.</i> Lasseier's Gold x <i>Sic.</i> Napalm	D. Neundorff
Precious Leopard	<i>Sic.</i> Precious Stones x C. Little Leopard	H. Rohrl
Ruby Sparkle	<i>Lc.</i> Koolau Seagulls x <i>Sic.</i> Dancing Daffodil	R.B. Cole (Long Life USA)
Theresa Marie	<i>Sic.</i> Precious Katie x <i>Sic.</i> Phyllis Kaplan	D. Sombach
SPATHOGLOTTIS		
Sunset Snip	<i>Spa.</i> <i>affinis</i> x <i>Spa.</i> Primrose	T. Hobden
SUSANPERREIRAARA		
Haleahi Lava	<i>Ctna.</i> Why Not x <i>Tima.</i> <i>canaliculata</i>	Hawaiian Fl. Nurs.

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
VANDA	V. Memoria Leslie Maxwell x V. tessellata	R.Hatos
Betha Greer	V. Manuel Torres x V. tessellata	Motes
Prayoon Delight	V. Tokyo Blue x V. Doctor Anek	P.Vongvilai
VASCOZYLLIS	Vasco. Blue Haze x Asca. Tubtim Velvet	Benjong Orch.(Sonthorn Orch.)
Benjong Elite	V. tessellata x Vasco. Somsak's Delight	R.Hatos
Cere-Hackney	V. tessellata x Vasco. Fuchs Precious Jewel	R.Hatos
Kelli Denise	V. Memoria Lyle Swanson	R.Hatos
Memoria Anna Hatos	x Vasco. Five Friendships Pretty	R.Hatos
Memoria Fay Glascott	Vasco. Mona Heider x V. tessellata	R.Hatos
Memoria Tate Hackney	V. tessellata x Rhctm. Ladda Gold	R.Hatos
Skip Hatos	Vasco. Mona Heider x V. Fuchs Cheers	R.Hatos
VUUYSTEKEARA	Odm. Laguna Blanca x Voyl. Riddells Creek	Troweena(L.Woodward)
Dove Lake	Milt. Delectable x Oda. Tzeltal	H.Rohrl
Xibalba		
WILSONARA	Wils. Bouley Bay x Odm. Beaumont	E.Young O.F.
Grainville	Wils. Space Flower x Odm. Moonstone	H.Rohrl
Moon Flower		
YOUNGYOUTHARA*	Hook. Soonvijai x Crna. Varut Tribute	Y.Chaisuriyakul
Pawanrat Bell		
ZYGOCOLAX	Zcx. Eflin Jade x Z. John Banks	Troweena(L.Woodward)
Discworld		
ZYCONERIA	Zga. Dynamo x Z. Helen-Ku	Adelaide
Kudos		
ZYGOPETALUM	Z. Blue Eyes x Z. Helen-Ku	Troweena(L.Woodward)
Dark Star.		

*New or new to registration intergeneric hybrid genus with abbreviation (in square brackets after the genus name) for the following combinations. The botanical authority follows each component genus. Note that not all these new nomenclatures appear in the above list.

Baptispezia [Bpt.] E. Lorincz & J.M.H. Shaw **nothogen. nov.** = *Baptisia* Barb. Rodr. x *Rodriguezia* Ruiz & Pav. (Br.-gp. 8).

Cloughara [Cgh.] G.F. Carr & J.M.H. Shaw, **nothogen. nov.** = *Catasetum* Rich. ex Kunth x *Clowesia* Lindl. x *Cynoches* Lindl. (Br.-gp. 6), named in memory of Rocky Clough, a companion of George F. Carr; *Cynoches* Lindl. (Br.-gp. 6).

Clownoches [Clw.] G.C. Kenn., (in *Orchid Digest* 42(3): 116 (Nov. 1978)) = *Clowesia* Lindl. x *Cynoches* Lindl. (Br.-gp. 6).

Clowesetum [Clo.] G.C. Kenn., in *Orchid Digest* 42(3): 116 (Nov. 1978) = *Catasetum* Rich. ex Kunth x *Clowesia* Lindl. (Br.-gp. 6). Synonym: *Catawesia* R. Jenny, F. Paget & G.A. Romero in *Orchidophile* 102: 112 (July 1993) **Syn. nov.**

Cyclodes [Cld.] G.F. Carr & J.M.H. Shaw, **nothogen. nov.** = *Clowesia* Lindl. x *Cynoches* Lindl. x *Mormodes* Lindl. (Br.-gp. 6).

Cymaclostium [Cma.] G.F. Carr & J.M.H. Shaw, **nothogen. nov.** = *Catasetum* Rich. ex Kunth x *Clowesia* Lindl. x *Cymbidium* Sw. (Br.-gp. 6).

Dactriolum [Dok.] J.M.H. Shaw, **nothogen. nov.** = *Dendrobium* Sw. x *Dockrillia* Brieger. [Br.-gp. 3]

Fredschlechterara [Frc.] J.M.H. Shaw, **nothogen. nov.** = *Broughtonia* R. Br. x *Cattleya* Lindl. x *Epidendrum* L. x *Laelia* Lindl. x *Schomburgkia* Gray & Sweet; Note that *Schlechterara* must be rejected under ICBN Art. 53.3 as too similar to *Schomburgkia* Gray & Sweet.

Kalakauara [Kal.] G.F. Carr & J.M.H. Shaw, **nothogen. nov.** = *Catasetum* Rich. ex Kunth x *Clowesia* Lindl. x *Cymbidium* Sw. x *Cynoches* Lindl. (Br.-gp. 6), named in honour of David Kalakaua, King of Hawaii, 1874-1891;

Mormodora [Mor.] G.C. Kenn., in *Orchid Digest* 42(3): 116 (Nov. 1978) = *Clowesia* Lindl. x *Mormodes* Lindl. (Br.-gp. 6). Synonym: *Clamodes* R. Jenny, F. Paget & G.A. Romero in *Orchidophile* 107: 113 (July 1993) **Syn. nov.**

Paracrenanthera [Pm.] A.D. Hawkes, in *Orquidea* 25: 215 (1963) = *Paraphalaenopsis* A.D. Hawkes x *Renanthera* Lour. (Br.-gp. 9).

Paradenaria [Pca.] A.D. Hawkes, *Orchids* 244 (1961). = *Habenaria* Willd. x *Pectellis* Raf. (Br.-gp. 91);

Trichopogon [Tpgn.] E. Sánchez & J.M.H. Shaw, **nothogen. nov.** = *Telipogon* Kunth x *Trichoceros* Kunth. (Br.-gp. 18).

Yongayouthara [Yot.] H. Griffiths & J.M.H. Shaw, **nothogen. nov.** = *Brassavola* R.Br. x *Broughtonia* R.Br. x *Cattleya* Lindl. x *Coularthron* Raf., (Br.-gp. 7), named for Mr Youngyouth Chaisuriyakul of Thailand who originated this hybrid.

Paraphalaenopsis [Pps.] A.D. Hawkes, (Br.-gp. 9), separated from *Phalaenopsis* Bl; **Pectellis** [Pec.] Raf., (Br.-gp. 91),

separated from *Habenaria* Willd. (Br.-gp. 91); **Platanthera** [P.] Rich., (Br.-gp. 91); **Telipogon** [Tp.] Kunth, (Br.-gp. 18); **Trichoceros** [Tc.] Kunth, (Br.-gp. 18).

New Breeding Group recognised: number 18 for *Telipogoninae*.

¶ Species appearing for the first time as parents in registration: **Bulbophyllum facetum** Garay, Hamer & Siegerist; **Cymbidium erythraeum** Lindl. [Previously included as *Cym. longifolium* misspelled, see note below]; **Lycaste guatemalensis** Archila [formerly included as *Lyc. skinneri* var. *ipala*, see note below]; **Oncidium fuscatum** Rchb.f. [Syn. *Miltonia warszewiczii* Rchb.f.; *Miltonioides warszewiczii* (Rchb.f.) F.C. Brieger & E. Luckel. Please note that this is not the same as *Miltoniopsis warszewiczii* (Rchb.f.) Garay & Dunst., which is still registered as *Miltonia andresii* Nichols]; **Paphiopedilum vietnamense** Gruss & Perner (11th Jan. 1999) [Syn. *Paph. himalaii* Senghas & Schettler (19th Jan. 1999); *Paph. mirabile* Cavestro & Chiron (19th Feb. 1999)]; **Pectellis radiata** (Thunb.) Raf.; **Platanthera psychodes** (L.) Lindl.; **P. lacera** (Mich.) G.Don; **Pleione aurita** Cribb & Plennig; **Pln. pleionoides** (Kraenzl.) Braem & Mohr.

CORRECTIONS

Brassalaelocattleya Reflexión en Premier was registered as *Reflexión en Premier* by error. Please correct the entry appearing in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 110: 35 (May 2002).

Cymbidium Avdeew (1976) This grex was originally registered with the seed parent as *Cym. longifolium*. Please change the entry in *Sander's List Addendum 1976-1980* p. 90, 106 to read *Cym. erythraeum*

Cymbidium Gammleanum (1895) This grex was originally registered with the pollen parent as *Cym. longifolium*. Please change the entry in *Sander's List* 1946 p. 57 to read *Cym. erythraeum*

Lycaste Fablenne (1997) was originally registered with *Lyc. Hybrid* as the seed parent. Please change the entry in *Sander's List Addendum 1996-1998*, p. 316 to *Lyc. snezana*.

Lycaste Kay (1999) was originally registered with *Lyc. ipala* nom. nud. as seed parent in *Orchid Review* 107: 382 (1999). Please change the seed parent to *Lyc. guatemalensis*.

Lycaste Kenneth (1999) Please change the seed parent to *Lyc. guatemalensis*.

Lycaste Rosamond (1995) was originally registered with the pollen parent as *Lyc. skinneri* var. *ipala*. Please change the pollen parent to read *Lyc. guatemalensis*. See *Sander's List Addendum 1991-1995* p. 465.

Lycaste Roville aux Chênes (2001) was originally registered with *Lyc. Hybrid* as the pollen parent. Please change the entry in *Orchid Review* 110(1243): *New Orchid Hybrids* list p. 7 (Jan. 2001) to *Lyc. snezana*.

Lycaste Sunset Jaguar (2001) was originally registered with *Lyc. ipala* nom. nud. as seed parent in *New Orchid Hybrids* list issued with the *Orchid Review* 109: 7 (May 2001). Please change the seed parent to *Lyc. guatemalensis*.

Lycaste Winifred (1999) was originally registered with *Lyc. ipala* nom. nud. as seed parent in *Orchid Review* 107: 383 (Nov. 1999). Please change the seed parent to *Lyc. guatemalensis*.

Odontioda Shelley Reese Yeckes appeared in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 110: 57 (July 2002) with incorrect parentage. Please amend to read *Oda. Memoria Rudolf Pabst* x *Oda. Wearside Fire*.

Paphiopedilum Ponkan's Ebony appeared in the *The Orchid Review* 109(1241): *New Orchids Hybrid* list p.9 (Sept. 2001) erroneously as *Pokan's Ebony*. Please correct the spelling of the grex name.

Paphiopedilum Redstone was registered in 1958 with the incorrect seed parent in *Sander's One-table List* 1946-1960. 1: 467 (1961). Its true parentage was *Paph. Red Sea* x *Paph. Gertrude West*. By error it was registered as *Paph. Atlantis* x *Paph. Gertrude West* which had been registered previously as *Paph. Speen* (1937).

Paphiopedilum Strath Malaguena was registered as *Straath Malaguena* in error. Please correct the entry in *Orchid Review* 109(1239): *New Orchid Hybrids* page 10.

Phalaenopsis Maria Balster was registered in error as *Phal. Maria Baester*, please correct the entry in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 110: 25 (Mar. 2002).

Spathoglottis Jodie-K appeared in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 110: 45 (2002) erroneously as *Jodiefk*. Please correct the spelling of the grex name.

Thunia marshalliana Rchb.f. has been wrongly listed in the data base as *marshaliae*. Please correct this orthography.

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REGISTRAR'S NOTES

Cymbidium erythraeum Lindl. and *Cym. longifolium* misapplied

The registration of *Cym. erythraeum* Lindl. as a grex parent has revealed that it has been masquerading in the data base under the misapplied name *Cym. longifolium*, which name is properly a synonym of *Cym. elegans* Lindl. As a result the following two grexes need to have their parentage corrected *Cym. Andewee* (1976); *Cym. Gammitanum* (1895).

Cym. x gammitanum King & Pantling is a putative natural hybrid known from Sikkim, regarding which, the parentage is accepted as *Cym. elegans* x *Cym. erythraeum* for registration, following Cribb & Du Puy (1988: 147). Based on cytology, Vij and Shekhar (J. *Orchid Soc. India* 1: 29-43, 1987) have suggested that the parents are *Cym. elegans* x *Cym. iridifolius*. See Cribb, P. & Du Puy, D. (1988) *The genus Cymbidium*. Christopher Helm, London & Timber Press, Portland. p.118-119, photo. 88, 89 on p. 225. Hara, H., Stearn, W. T. & Williams, L. H. J. (1978) *An enumeration of the plants of Nepal* 1: 37. British Museum (Natural History).

Cypripedium speciosum Rolfe replaced with *Cyp. macranthos* Sw.

In order to bring the names of *Cypripedium* species accepted for registration in line with Cribb, *The genus Cypripedium* (1999), the synonymy given on page 197 under *Cyp. macranthos* has been adopted. This means that *Cyp. speciosum* is now viewed as a synonym of *Cyp. macranthos* with the following grex synonyms resulting. *Cyp. Carolin* (1991) syn: *Cyp. Tanja Pinkpank* (1999)
Cyp. Philipp (1996) syn: *Cyp. Francis* (2001)
Cyp. Maria (1991) syn: *Cyp. Gisela* (1992).

Epidendrum atropurpureum hort. replaced by *Epi. cordigerum* (HBK) Foldvats

Although the name *Epidendrum atropurpureum* hort. is no longer accepted as a grex parent, as it is a misidentification of *Epi. cordigerum* (Encyclia cordigera), over 100 records persisted in the data base for registrations prior to 1984. These records have resulted in five cases of double registrations, two of which have been kindly pointed out by users of the web page grex search. To avoid further confusion all registrations prior to 1984 involving *Epi. atropurpureum* hort. as a grex parent have been changed to read *Epi. cordigerum*. This has resulted in the following grex synonyms.

Brassopendrum Arabiana (1950) syn: *Bept. Megan* (1997)
Epi. Atropine (1962) syn: *Epi. Green Glades* (1986)
Epi. Gail Nakagaki (1955) syn: *Epi. Butch Luce* (1983)
Epi. Imori (1965) syn: *Epi. Dixie Darling* (1984)
Hamadara Iyi Eulenspiegel (4th March 1982) syn: *Yam. Misty Willow* (20th Sept. 1982)

Habenaria Willd. / Pectellis Raf.

Accepting the generic treatment of the *Habenaria* group in *Genera Orchidacearum* 2: 298-303, 339, 345 (2001), the following changes have been implemented: *Pectellis* Raf. (Abbreviation: Pec.) has been separated from *Habenaria* Willd. *Blagayana* Raf. transferred as a synonym from under *Habenaria* to *Platanthera* Rich. (Abbreviation: P.) The nomenclature *Pectellis* Raf. and *Habenaria* Willd. has been accepted for registration. (Abbreviation: P.) *Pectellis* Raf. is now accepted for registration. (Abbreviation: P.) The following two grexes are now listed under P.

Pe. Original, formerly: *Hab. Original* (1991, 2001)
Pe. Yokohama, formerly: *Hab. Yokohama* (1956)

And one adjustment of a natural hybrid name: *P. x andrewsii* (White in Niles) Luer (1975) syn: *Hab. x andrewsii* White in Niles (1904).

Lycaste guatemalensis Archila and *Lyc. ipala*

Lycaste guatemalensis Archila in *Revista Guatemal. Suppl. espec.* 15(1-21) Nov. 1999 is the name at specific rank for the plant formerly included as *Lyc. skinneri* var. *ipala* Oakeley ined. and *Lyc. ipala* Oakeley ined., and will now be used in place of *Lyc. ipala* for grex registration. See also below.

Lycaste Hybrida and *Lyc. smeena* Rchb.f.

The hybrid *Lycaste doppel* x *Lyc. skinneri* was recorded, but not named, as the first artificial cross in *Lycaste* in the *Gardener's Chronicle* 10: 535 (1878). It remained nameless until Veitch used the name *Lyc. Hybrida* in his *Manual of Orchidaceous Plants* 97 (1893). *Lyc. smeena* Rchb.f. appeared in *Gardener's Chronicle* 20: 198 (1883) as a natural hybrid of the same parentage from Guatemala. Therefore the name *Lyc. smeena* has date priority and the name *Lyc. Hybrida* will be replaced in the data base by *Lyc. smeena*. Recently, Oakeley (pers. comm.) has expressed the opinion that this natural hybrid and the co-extensive grex in cultivation, are not the same as the plant described as *Lyc. guatemalensis* Archila or its horticultural synonym *Lyc. skinneri* var. *ipala*, which always displays a uniformly pink/purple lip. This opinion differs from the conclusion

reached by Dix, M.A. & Dix, M.W. (2000) *Orchids of Guatemala, a revised annotated checklist*, p. 30, where *Lyc. smeena* and *Lyc. skinneri* var. *ipala* are equated. According to Oakeley, the name *Lyc. smeena* relates to plants originating from the humid zones north of Sierra de las Minas, Guatemala at 1,000m, where both parents co-occur. The plant is similar to *Lyc. doppel* except for coloration: pale green sepals with dense pink suffusion and spotting; petals white spotted with rose and the lip shaped like *Lyc. doppel* but slightly wider, white spotted with rose. This matches illustrations in *Orchid Society Bulletin* 52: 912, t.11 (1983) and Tinschert, O. & Behar, M. (1998) *Guatemala and its orchids*. Bancafé, Guatemala p. 155.

Parasacochilus Dockrill reduced to synonymy under *Sarcocylus* R. Br.

The nomenclature in the registration data base has been changed to follow the reduction of *Parasacochilus* to synonymy under *Sarcocylus* by M.A. Clements in Catalogue of Australian Orchidaceae, *Australian Orchid Research* 1:131-134 (1989). This has resulted in the transfer of all 23 grexes registered under the nomenclature *Paracichilus* M. Welford & L.A. Butler in *Orch. Rev.* 80(945): 63 (March 1972) to *Sarcocylus*. Happily, there are no grex homonyms as a result. This change also necessitates the reduction of the nomenclature *Sarcocylus* B.Gerhard & P.F.Hunt in *Orch. Rev.* 107(1226): 125, 126 (Mar. 1999) to synonymy under *Plectrochilus* J.E.Kunil & J.Greatwood in *Orch. Rev.* 84(1000): centre page pullout p.13 (Oct. 1976).

Furthermore the transfer of *Sarcocylus moorei* (Rchb.f.) Schltr. to the genus *Phiphariza* Rupp to become *Phir. moorei* (Rchb.f.) Clements, Wallace & Jones in *Australian Orchid Research* 1: 128-129 (1989), also requires that the grex *Sarco. Aussie Moor Man* be transferred to *Rhinocylus* J. Greatwood in *Orch. Rev.* 80(949): 1 (July 1972). See also Lewis, B.A. & Cribb, P. (1991) *Orchids of the Solomon Islands and Bougainville* 266-268, fig. 69.

Pleione speciosa Ames & Schltr. replaced by *Pln. pleionoides* (Kraenzl.) Braem & Mohr

In order to bring nomenclature in the data base in line with Cribb & Butterfield, *The genus Pleione* (1999), the following parents of registered grexes have been changed.

Seed parent changed from *Pln. speciosa* to *Pln. pleionoides*
Asama (1983) Myolin (1987)
Eri Hal (1990) Rakata (1982)
Etna (1979) Special Prayer (1994)
Fu Manchu (1984) Stromboli (1979)
Hekla (1982) Tacana (1987)

Pollen parent changed from *Pln. speciosa* to *Pln. pleionoides*
Bandal-San (1991) Tolima (1079)
Brigadoon (1982) Tongariro (1981)
Tibesti (1992) Yu Shan (1983)

Pleione aurita Cribb & Pfennig separated from *Pleione chunii* Tso.

As a consequence of research published by Cribb & Butterfield, Little known and confused species of *Pleione*, in *The New Plantsterman* 8(3): 138-146 (2001), the following changes in registered grex parents have been effected in the data base.

Seed parent changed from *Pln. chunii* to *Pln. aurita*.
Edgecombe (1996) Ruby Wedding (2000)
Europa (1997) Sven Glueckspilz (1992)
Giacomo Leopardi (1991) Tibesti (1992)
Jenny Kretz (2001) Ulei Wackernagel (1991)

Pollen parent changed from *Pln. chunii* to *Pln. aurita*.
Burnsall (1998) Shasta (1992)
El Misti (1995) Shogun (1995)
Santa Maria (1994) Topolino (1992)

Pleione natural hybrid, and co-extensive grexes

Following application of ICNCP Art. 16.2 regarding co-extensive taxa, the *Pleione* grexes listed below become synonymised with the natural hybrids.
Pln. x christiani (= *Pln. aurita* x *forrestii*) syn: *Pln. Krakatoa*
Pln. x kohlsii (= *Pln. aurita* x *forrestii*) syn: *Pln. Edgecombei*
Pln. x taliensis (= *Pln. bulbocodioides* x *yunnanensis*) syn: *Pln. Archie Goodwin*

Diactritical signs

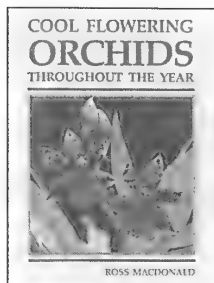
ICBN Art. 60.6 has been implemented in the data base resulting in the removal of all diactritical signs from Latin names and generic abbreviations, but not grex and cultivar names. Thus genera formerly presented as *Aerides* are now presented as *Aerides*. This will have the advantage of making the web version much easier to search.

Julian M. H. Shaw, RHS International Orchid Registrar.

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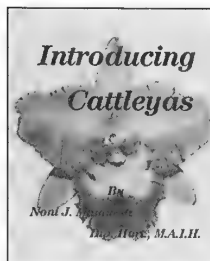
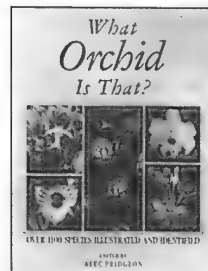
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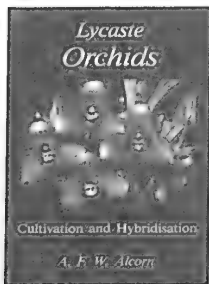
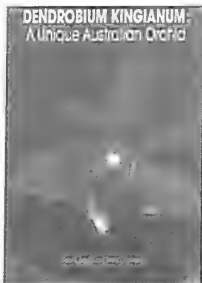
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AUSTRALIAN TROPICAL ORCHIDS

Bill Lavarack and Bruce Gray

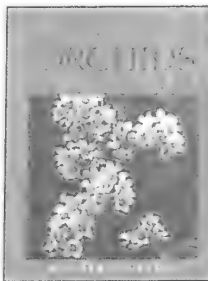
Compiled by two well known names in the Australian orchid world, this book is essentially a collection of 116 colour photographs depicting 109 tropical orchids, chosen by the authors as representative. There is a short introduction together with brief text complementing each photograph.

The text includes notes on distribution including a simple map, habitat types, an indication of size, flowering season, conservation status and many features of interest.

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SARCOCHILUS ORCHIDS OF AUSTRALIA

Walter T. Upton

Sarcocylus Orchids of Australia is the first book to cover all aspects of species of the genus Sarcocylus. Compact plants of great floral beauty with ease of culture, they are mostly cool to cold growing, requiring limited space, and for these reasons are quickly becoming the orchid of the future.

The book gives each individual species a separate entry, with information on its history, synonyms, distribution, habitat, cultivation and hybrids, along with a drawing showing the main parts of the plant and

flower, plus a colour plate providing an easy means of identification.

Hybridising, including intergenerics, is dealt with in detail - most registered hybrids being accompanied by a colour plate. Other chapters include pollination, seed raising and cultural information for the home grower.

This is Walter T. Upton's third book and is a companion to his very popular and informative Dendrobium Orchids of Australia. He is a past president of the Orchid Society of New South Wales and The Australasian Native Orchid Society, and has received many honours in Australia including the Australian Orchid Council's Award of Honour. He is a well-known hybridiser and judge of orchids, and is a learned and entertaining lecturer much in demand throughout the world.

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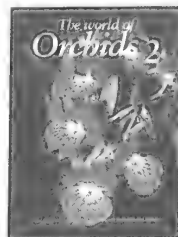
THE WORLD OF ORCHIDS - 2

The World of Orchids - 2 has been written by members and friends of the North Shore Orchid Society about orchids grown in Sydney and its environs, and we are indebted to those people for their time and effort.

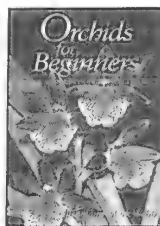
It has been produced to cover a large range of genera to help not only the novice, but also the experienced grower in their present fields of interest, and to tempt and encourage them to try other genera.

It should be pointed out that the methods of culture used by the authors are those which they themselves have found successful. Growers should try any changes to their own culture gradually and on a few plants first, as orchids respond differently under different conditions.

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speciosa Ames & Schltr. see *Pln. pleionoides* Rittershausen & Rittershausen, 2001: 220 photo. Die Orchidee 43(3): 146 (1992) colour photo. 'Blakeway-Phillips' see QBAGS 61(4): 428 (1993), & 431photo.

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A Forgotten Pioneer

The cultivation of orchids commenced many years ago, principally in Great Britain and the Continent. Early records show that the interest in the cultivation of these exotic beauties was being practiced in the earlier part of the 1800's.

We can find in old records that there is reference to the extensive estates, some being so large that the mansion was up to two miles from the front gate. These estates naturally required extensive outdoor staff to keep the gardens in order. Up to forty gardeners or groundsmen were often employed with up to ten of the specialists supervising the glasshouses which included the stove houses (hothouses) used in the cultivation of the many tropical species of orchids imported in profusion in those early days. Cultivation of species was the norm, as hybrids had not been thought of.

Nowadays the orchid enthusiast has a vast field of knowledge to assist them with their endeavours. Consider the work in providing top composts, the development of pesticides and agricultural chemicals, the availability of chromosome counting which assists the grower to produce successful crossings, the advent of mericlones to allow distribution of top varieties, the production of artificial tetraploids by the use colchicine, also the advent of non staining cymbidiums. Modern knowledge is enormous and such an advantage to today's growers.

Now to the forgotten pioneer who changed the availability of plants to growers worldwide. Mr. John Dominy was a nurseryman by trade but had no formal training in orchid culture, but he had a close friend Dr. John Harris, who was able to educate John Dominy concerning the various sexual parts of orchid plants and encouraged him in feeling his way with hybridising selected species.

At the time he was employed at an orchid nursery of reknown – Messrs. Veitch Exotic Nursery where he created the first orchid hybrid *Calanthe Dominii* which flowered in 1856 being a hybrid from *C. furcata* x *C. masuca*. This encouraged the pioneer and over the years the following hybrids were produced at the Veitch Exotic Nursery.



Year	Hybrid	Cross	Hybridizer Etc.
1856	<i>Calanthe Dominii</i>	<i>C. furcata</i> x <i>C. masuca</i>	DominyVeitch
1859	<i>Cattleya Hybrida</i>	<i>C. guttata</i> x <i>C. loddigesii</i>	DominyVeitch
1861	<i>Dossinimaria Dominii</i>	<i>Dossinia marmorata</i> x <i>Haemaria discolor</i>	DominyVeitch
1863	<i>Laeliocattleya Exoniensis</i>	<i>C. mossiae</i> x <i>L. crispa</i>	DominyVeitch
1864	<i>Dendrobium Dominicanum</i>	<i>D. linawanum</i> x <i>D. nobile</i>	DominyVeitch
1864	<i>Laelia Pilcheri</i>	<i>L. crispa</i> x <i>L. perrinii</i>	DominyVeitch
1865	<i>Anoectomaria Dominii</i>	<i>Anoectochilus roxburghii</i> x <i>Haemaria discolor</i>	DominyVeitch
1867	<i>Phaiocalanthe Irrorata</i>	<i>Calanthe vestita</i> x <i>Phaius grandifolius</i>	DominyVeitch
1869	<i>Cypripedium Harrisianum</i>	<i>C. barbatum</i> x <i>C. villosum</i>	DominyVeitch
1870	<i>Selenipedium Dominicanum.</i>	<i>S. carcinum</i> x <i>S. caudatum</i>	DominyVeitch
1871	<i>Aerides Dominicanum</i>	<i>A. affine</i> x <i>A. fieldingii</i>	DominyVeitch

N.B. *Cypripedium Harrisianum*, named for Dr. John Harris, Dominy's mentor, is now currently *Paphiopedilum Harrisianum*, using modern taxonomy.

Looking through the above listing shows the great ability of John Dominy who in those days achieved hybrids in ten different genera. The raising of these hybrids is another matter, little is known of the seed raising techniques of yesteryear, Knudsen's formula had not been invented. Possibly the seed was sprinkled about the compost of a parent plant – who knows?

This short review is a small tribute to our forgotten pioneer, who in those early days set the scene for the majestic hybrids of today.

Well done, John Dominy (1816-1891), a genius of early orchid hybridisation.

For information of cymbidium growers, Veitch's nursery raised the first cymbidium hybrid in 1889, *Cymbidium Eburneo-Lowianum* being a hybrid from *C. eburneum* x *C. lowianum*, a stepping stone to breeding *Cymbidium Alexanderi* 'Westonbirt', one of our top stud plants of yesteryear.

Fred Jones
Wareemba NSW 2046

Cattleyas

Spring is now with us. As we all know the equinox is on the 21st-22nd September – equal day, equal night, so therefore the days will now start to become longer than night.

Most cattleyas are now putting out new roots while I notice many catts are now showing new growths. If you wish to divide your overgrown plants now you can operate on them. Don't forget to make sure you keep your plants in at least three bulb divisions. Seal all cuts with STERIPRUNE®. Make sure you sterilise all of your cutting implements with a recognised sterilant. You can use diluted household bleach or butter still a tri-sodium based product. So ask your favourite orchid nursery and they should be able to advise you on what one to use. In Brisbane STERIKLEEN is very popular, while down in Sydney MERRI-KLEEN seems to be the most popular.

When potting choose a pot that will give your plant at least two years growth before the pot is full. Bark seems to be the most popular medium to pot your catt in. DEBCO or ORCHID CARE SERVICES bark seems to be the most popular. Use a medium or coarse grade. You may wish to add a little granulated styrene to the bark to open it up a little.

Seedlings should now be potted on into the next size pot. For cattleyas you can use PORT POTS, the squat ones are ideal. Use medium grade bark for seedlings or you may wish to use AUSTMOSS SPHAGNUM MOSS. If using moss watch your watering! depending where you live, watering may have to be done every four or five days. Seedlings a little more often. Moss, a little less.

Fertilising is very important in early spring. I find GARDEN PARTY® is great after you have potted on or divided your plants. Apply weekly at 3ml per litre of water. AUXINONE® may be applied weekly after dividing to get those new roots away – especially those ones that you broke in your dividing operation!

Those mature plants that have not been touched should be fertilised weekly with GARDEN PARTY®, HSO 10 or MERRI-FERT, or maybe you might like to rotate them on a weekly basis.

If the leaves are a little yellow you may have to add a little iron in your fertiliser programme. Do not be too hasty in applying your iron. Use either LIBREL FE-LO or BIOMIN IRON. Before applying seek advice from your local

orchid nursery. Remember – plants thrive on the right nutrient balance – over do it, especially trace elements – you're in big trouble.

Be observant – watch for signs of scale. Use ECO-OIL®, but not on hot days. Make sure you spray UNDER the leaves and around the bulbs.

Watch shading, as the sun is now getting stronger. Move plants out into the shade house or cool glass house. They like plenty of fresh air.

Cymbidiums

By now you should be well advanced in your potting on and dividing.

Remember cleanliness is very important so as you do not spread your virus among your plants. All cutting implements must be sterilised between plants. Sterilise in MERRI-KLEEN or similar product. If you use bleach, watch that the bleach does not eat the steel blades away! After the plants have been repotted drench with FONGARID®, use at label rates. Two applications will be necessary seven to ten days apart.

Use a low nitrogen fertiliser until the third week of December. You could use PETERS EXCEL Hi K. Many commercial growers use Peters with good results. At last, you can now have non blue fingers after using most of the Peters fertilisers! Don't forget to give your plants some calcium every two or three weeks. The best form of CALCIUM is the J.K. BIOTECH BOMIN CALCIUM. Use at label rate.

Now is the time to make sure all old flower racemes are removed. If any of your plants are carrying capsules, remove all flowers around the seeded flowers. If you are troubled by beetles, you can spray the capsules with CARBARYL. This will keep them away.

Now is the time to give your plants a clean up with MANCOZEB for black spot and an application of ECO-OIL to discourage the two-spotted mite.

Irrigate your plants every four or five days during spring.

Australian Natives

The native orchid flowering season continues with a change from predominantly Dendrocoryne to Sarcanthinae along with some others that show the huge diversity of Australian orchids.

The crystalline-white blooms of *Sarcophilus hartmannii*, the red-splattered ones of *S. fitzgeraldii* and the vanilla scent of *S. falcatus* are enough to make anyone want to grow their own. Many of these beautiful plants are easy to maintain in cultivation but some are only for the highly dedicated, experienced grower. Studying the natural habitat is of importance for these plants because they come from a wide range of areas and are sensitive to growing conditions.

Sarcophilus fitzgeraldii is found naturally beside watercourses often in steep mountainsides in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. These areas are damp at all times and heavily shaded but sunlight – typi-

cally morning – breaks through the canopy to spotlight the plants. There is quite a temperature range, just above freezing in winter to over 40°C in summer but the streams and the moss that covers the rocks they grow on, provide protective microclimates.

Sarcophilus hartmannii is easily grown. The readily accessible plants in the wild were collected long ago but those that remain perch just back from the edge of cliff tops. They are best known from the volcanic structures of the rim of the Mt. Warning volcano. The plants can be subjected to blasts of summer heat and chilling winds but they cling to crevices where there is protection and moisture. The roots may run for metres through the grass. These sites have perfect drainage.

Sarcophilus ceciliae has narrow leaves and its appearance suggests the harsher climate in which it is found. This is more an inland plant from open eucalypt forest where it grows on rocky outcrops. The temperature range is quite wide and severe at times.

Sarcophilus falcatus is an epiphyte of rainforests. Its roots run across the trunks and branches of moss covered trees from southern Queensland to Victoria. It comes from cool, damp and protected environments – very pleasant places to be in the heat of summer. It will not grow in pots.

The Sarcanthinae species are susceptible to root rots if conditions in cultivation are not ideal. A plant might be growing strongly then suddenly drop its leaves and die. These orchids need really good drainage so most growers use coarse gravel in the mix. Shallow plastic or terracotta pots are used. The roots of these plants are as much a feature as the leaves (some species don't even have leaves). The roots like to run across the top of the media or all over the amount so leave room when mounting.

Sarcanthinae are in active growth most of the year as seen by green roots tips so light applications of fertiliser is needed. The need to be protected from cold, low humidity and over-bright sunlight. Just as important as high humidity is air movement. Still conditions allow fungal spores to settle but air movement lowers humidity so it is a balancing act to get things just right – particularly important as we are threatened with a long, hot and dry summer this year. Ponds and tubs of water help as do foliage plants. Watering the plants too often leaches out nutrients and waterlogs plants. Misting the floor of the growing area during the day is a better option.

Some of the epiphytic Sarcanthinae grow better on a live host such as citrus trees. Be sure to check out the surrounds and don't kill the tree by tying the plant on with non-perishable material and ringbarking it! Water and fertiliser needs of these plants are the same as any others and may need special consideration. And don't use trees that shed their bark or leaves!

Breeders have been busy with the Sarcanthinae for quite a few years now and some really breath taking combinations have been achieved – deep blood red, mauve-blue, icy pastel green and gold. Some of the markings and shapes are intriguing. The hybrids have proven the way to get the colours of the hard or impossible to maintain species.

Along with the Sarcanthinae there will be a

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range of other native orchids in bloom. Some of these are easy to grow and add variety to a collection as well as provide flowers at a quieter time.

Of the *Cymbidium* species, *C. madidum* is the easiest to grow. It will tolerate a well-drained cymbidium mix or a dendrobium mix with some fine material. A large shallow pot is ideal but it will need to be hung to leave room for the pendulous racemes. This species comes from moister areas than the others – typically rainforest on the eastern side of the ranges between north-eastern New South Wales and northern Queensland.

The *Phaiis* species are swamp plants. They are quite tough and easy to grow needing moist media with plenty of humus.

In warm weather it is important to be sure your plants are getting water when they need it. First thing in the morning and in the cool of evening give the plants time to absorb it before the heat of the day and as evaporation is lower it is a more environmentally sensible thing to do. Regularly check all misters are working, and that plants haven't grown and stop water reaching ones underneath them. Fertiliser is needed now, as this is the major growth time.

Repotting is best done now. Don't overpot native orchids and take care not to snap off new growths that will be starting as they are very brittle. Disinfect any tools and your hands or gloves between plants to avoid spreading viruses and other diseases. (Gloves protect hands from the bark media that can give them the texture of supercoarse sandpaper.)

Fertilise, tidy up and repot and enjoy any blooms you may have.

Paphiopedilum

A little care is necessary during spring as the weather can be quite variable. We generally have nice warm days and cool nights – ideal conditions for paphs. to begin their main growth cycle.

Repotting was covered fairly comprehensively in the notes for July/August, however a few points are worthy of repetition:

- *Paphiopedilum* thrive on repotting. It should be done every year for best results, no matter how happy the plant appears or how good the mixture looks, you can only see the top of it.
- Don't overpot. Use a pot which will comfortably hold the roots. 'Squat' pots (Height about equal to diameter) are best and drainage must be adequate. The base of the plant should be just below the surface of the mixture.
- 'Wobbly' plants should be staked.
- Don't use osmocote. It is just great for most orchids but paphs. will not grow a good root system when it is used.

Repotting can be continued throughout this period – in fact, right up until about mid December, or later if you have effective cooling.

Watering should be done as required. If the weather is hot and dry you may need to water every couple of days; if cool and cloudy, once a week may suffice. It is particularly important to water in the morning if you possibly can. The object is to keep the soil temperature up; you can't achieve this is you water late in the day.

Fertiliser should be given regularly, particularly toward the end of this period. It is not too much to water with about half strength fertiliser

every second or third watering. I find it very convenient to use a 'Hyponex siphon mixer', which plugs in at the tap end of the hose and sucks the concentrated fertiliser out of a 20 litre bucket. These are cheap and foolproof but they won't work against a lot of back pressure; I use a 'Gardenia' water breaker, screwed well out, on the end of a 20 metre hose and have no trouble.

I have always used Aquasol, supplemented with extra iron, a bit of magnesium now and then and Nitrosol which, apart from its value as a fertilizer, I believe acts as a wetting agent. Whilst I never really measure anything, the proportions are probably about: 2 teaspoons of Aquasol, 2 teaspoon of Nitrosol, a pinch of Iron Chelate and a few pinches of Epsom Salts all dissolved in about 20 litres of water. This is pretty weak, but I use it frequently.

About the only pests which trouble paphs, are scale and mealy bug. These become active around early November and it is not a bad idea to spray the collection during this month as a preventive measure. Malascale will clean these up fairly effectively. If you feel really heroic, Supracide is very effective. Whatever you use, take the appropriate precautions otherwise you may clean up the family dog, or even yourself.

Phalaenopsis

Watering:– Water in the mornings every second day. If weather really starts to warm up then water daily. Damp floor down every day.

Light:– Shade should be increased to 90% until after the end of summer.

Fertiliser:– Fertilise weekly alternating between

- High nitrogen (Campbells B, Aqua-feed, Aquasol, etc.).
- Foliar/Trace Elements (Wuxall).
- Organic (Fish Emulsion or Nitrosol).
- Phostrogen.

Pest Control:– Fungicide every six weeks with Ridomil MZ WP, Wettable Sulphur, Daconil or Mancozeb with Kocide).

Use an insecticide such as Diazanone, Malathion or Pyrethrum every four weeks to control insects and scale.

Keep a particular watch for mites and use a miticide as necessary.

Good air circulation is essential to prevent fungal rots.

Vandaceous

Watering:– Water daily. Keep the root system moist with additional misting if necessary.

Light:– Strap leaf vandas and ascocendas need 50 to 70% shade. Terete and semi-terete about 30%.

Fertiliser:– Fertilise weekly alternating over a four weekly period.

Wk.1. – Inorganic high nitrogen (Campbells B, Aqua feed or Aquasol).

Wk.2. – Foliar/Trace element (Wuxall Foliar).

Wk.3. – As for Wk.1.

Wk.4. – Organic (Fish Emulsion or Nitrosol).

Pest Control:– Fungicide every six weeks with Ridomil MZ WP, Daconil, Mancozeb or Wettable Sulphur).

Use Diazanone, Malathion or Pyrethrum to control insect pests.

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DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
New South Wales				
12 October	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring (Inland Championship)	Albury Wodonga & District Orchid Club	Albury High School Assembly Hall Kiewa Street Albury
13 October	9.00am-4.00pm			
12 October	10.00am-4.00pm	Spring (Sarcanthinae Show)	ANOS Sydney Group	The Jim Southee Community Centre James Cook Drive Kings Langley (next to Shopping Centre)
16-19 October	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Berowra & District	Forest Way Shopping Centre The Forest Way Frenchs Forest
17-20 October	9.00am-10.00pm	Spring	Newcastle	West's Leagues Club New Lambton
17-20 October	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Western Suburbs	Ashfield Mall Liverpool Road Ashfield
18-19 October	9.30am-5.30pm	Spring (Club Banora Orchid Show)	Tweed District	Club Banora Leisure Drive Banora Point
20 October	9.30am-4.00pm			
19-20 October	TBA	Spring (Sarcanthinae Show)	ANOS Newcastle Group	Warners Bay Lions Club Hall Warners Bay
20 October	9.00am-4.00pm	Spring (Sarcanthinae Show)	ANOS Port Hacking Group	Scout Hall Old Bush Road Yarrawarra
24-26 October	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Northern Rivers Orchid Species	Lismore Shopping Centre McKenzie Street Lismore
Queensland				
10-12 October	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Mackay & District	Mt. Pleasant Shopping Centre Mt. Pleasant
12 October	9.00am-4.00pm	Spring (20th Anniversary)	Beaudesert Districts Orchid & Foliage	'Drynan' Pavilion Beaudesert Showgrounds Albert Street Beaudesert
13 October	9.00am-3.00pm			
12 October	8.30am-5.00pm	Spring	Bribie Island	The Indoor Bowls Club First Avenue Bongaree Bribie Island
13 October	9.00am-3.00pm			
17-19 October	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Pine Rivers	Hypermarket Aspley
17 October	8.30am-9.00pm	Spring	The Southport & Districts	Burleigh Town Marketplace Shopping Centre West Burleigh Road Burleigh Heads
18 October	8.30am-5.30pm			
19 October	8.30am-4.00pm			
28-31 October	9.30am-5.00pm	Spring	Redcliffe District	Redcliffe City Library Oxley Avenue Redcliffe
1 November	9.30am-8.00pm			
7-9 November	Shopping Centre Hours to 4.00pm Saturday	Spring	Gold Coast	Treetops Plaza Classic Way Burleigh Waters
14-16 November	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	ANOS Gold Coast Group	Runaway Bay Village Shopping Centre Runaway Bay
Victoria				
12-13 October	10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Colac	Colac High School Assembly Hall Princes Highway Colac West
12 October	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Horsham & District	Town Hall Wilson Street Horsham
13 October	9.00am-4.00pm			
18 October	2.00pm-5.00pm	Spring	Ballarat	SMB Horticulture Centre Cnr. Gillies and Gregory Streets Ballarat
19 October	10.00am-5.00pm			
20 October	10.00am-4.00pm			
19 October	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Yarra Valley	Public Hall Warburton Highway Seville
20 October	10.00am-4.00pm			
19 October	8.00am-4.30pm	Spring	Cobden	Civic Hall Victoria Street Cobden
20 October	9.00am-4.00pm			
25-26 October	10.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Ararat	Town Hall Cnr. Vincent and Barkley Streets Ararat
27 October	10.00am-4.00pm			
2-3 November	10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	ANOS Geelong Group	Scout Guild Hall Myers Street Geelong
9-10 November	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Maribyrnong	Maribyrnong Community Centre Randall Street Maribyrnong
16 November	11.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Mornington Peninsula	Wesley Uniting Church 26 High Street Frankston
Tasmania				
11 October	11.00am-9.00pm	Spring	Burnie	Burnie Civic Centre Burnie
12 October	9.00am-6.00pm			
13 October	9.00am-4.00pm			



Cymbidiums

KING OF THE ORCHIDS

PRESENTED BY THE AUSTRALIAN CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY INC.

Editor's Report

The late Benjamin Samuel Williams, author of *The Orchid-Grower's Manual* published during the 1890's is quoted as saying under the heading CYMBIDIUM, Swartz, "Of the numerous species of this genus, but few are admissible into a choice selection of Orchidaceous plants; nevertheless, some of them are very handsome and delicate in colour."

Was Benjamin inferring that the species from this genus of orchids had little to offer when stacked up against some of the more colourful and sought after genera? He probably was! Perhaps he was implying that many of the species had very little to offer the hybridiser? Hardly, for at the time of him writing, the first *Cymbidium* hybrid had just been registered!

But then, the cold hard facts suggest that the majority of modern hybrids can be traced back to just a handful of some nine or ten species. And so, from a very small genetic pool, we have today this wonderful array of dazzling colours and sizes of flowers, with great keeping qualities and availability, unequalled by any other orchid genera. *Cymbidiums* truly are "King of the Orchids".

In this issue David Allen and Rob Smith take us to Port Adelaide, not to interview the mighty AFL football team Port Power (c'arn the Crows), but to give us an insight into the 2002 National Cymbidium Orchid Show. I'm sure David and Rob would have dearly loved to have

been able to walk Benjamin Samuel Williams around the show with them, pointing out the wonderful progress that has been made with cymbidiums during this past 100 years.

An issue weighing heavily on my mind is the situation facing *Cymbidium* judging in Australia! Discontent is raging within the *Cymbidium* fraternity over the present size class system in which parentage of cymbidiums is totally ignored. We must quickly return to sanity and a method which calls miniature cymbidiums Miniatures, and Intermediates and Standards likewise, with some knowledge of parentage playing an important part in that decision-making process.

Also for your reading pleasure we have: Kevin Butler's insight into *Cymbidium* culture on a commercial scale in Japan; Carolin Allen's review of the *Cymbidium* highlights from the OSCOV/Collector's Corner annual orchid show; Rex Johnson's continuation of the bizarre one-upmanship and improbable claims about *Cymbidium* size. [Will the instigator respond in a coming issue? Ed.]; Rob Smith taking his life in his hands and posing some questions on *Cymbidium* seedling definitions; an acknowledgement of Phil Grech's assistance in identifying the hybridist of a crossing featured in an article on intermediates in the previous issue of AOR and, finally, a look at some of the current results of breeding with *Cym. Red Beauty*.

Dean Roesler
Editor

HOW TO JOIN A CYMBIDIUM CLUB IN YOUR STATE

CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 2nd Thursday of each month (except December, January and February)

Meetings commence 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Lakemba Chapter Remembrance Hall, 220 Lakemba Street, Lakemba, Sydney, N.S.W.

For further details contact Secretary, Peter Moore, 10 Stephanie Street, Padstow, N.S.W. 2211
Phone: (02) 9721 0572
President, Geoff LeMame, Phone: (02) 9449 9648

CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 4th Wednesday of each month (except December and January)

Auditorium open from 7.00 p.m. —

Beginners' Group commences 7.20 p.m.

Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Burnside Community Centre, 401 Greenhill Road, Tasmore, Adelaide, S.A.

For further details contact Secretary, Yvonne Longbottom, 12 Joanne Terrace, Parafield Gardens S.A. 5107
Phone: (08) 8258 3435
President, Ray Brady, Phone: (08) 8254 7136

THE CYMBIDIUM ORCHID CLUB OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 3rd Monday of each month (except January and February)

Benching of plants commences 7.15 p.m.

Popular Vote commences 7.50 p.m.

Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Belmont Sports & Recreation Club, Abernethy Rd, Belmont, W.A.

For further details contact Secretary, Marilyn Thomas, 17 Broula Road, Kalamunda, WA 6076
Phone: (08) 9293 0524
President, Nado Lenkie, Phone: (08) 9293 3196

THE CYMBIDIUM ORCHID SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INC.

Meetings are held on 2nd Tuesday of each month (except January)

Popular Vote commences 7.50 p.m. —

Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Mt. Waverley Youth Centre, Millers Crescent, Mt. Waverley, Victoria.

For further details contact

Secretary, Kevin Brown, 4 Riviera Street, Mt Waverley, Victoria 3149
Phone: (03) 9808 1224
President, Ken West, Phone: (03) 9725 7513



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24 William Hunter Court
Rosebud, Vic 3939
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2002 National Cymbidium Orchid Show

Text by David Allen - Photography by Rob Smith

The National Cymbidium Show is a chance for me to catch up with the many good friends that we have made through this great hobby of ours, and the hospitality and goodwill continued with Port Adelaide at the 2002 event where we received a warm and friendly welcome when we finally arrived.

Our trip to Port Adelaide was not a direct one, however, as my wife, Carolin, had come up with the idea of a "Port to Port" theme for the COSV stand and the search was on for some authentic props for the display. In the previous July our local club put on a bus trip to the Victorian Western Districts Orchid Challenge Show which was held in Warrnambool this year. In the foyer at the show venue the Flagstaff Hill Maritime Museum & Village had set up a static display with maritime artefacts, just what we needed for our COSV theme display. The Flagstaff Hill Maritime Museum & Village in Warrnambool is a re-creation of a small Australian coastal port during the 50 years prior to 1900. It presents and preserves materials, artefacts and vessels relating to Australia's early maritime history. I highly recommend a visit to the Museum & Village if you find yourself in Warrnambool. Our friends who had organised the show, Graham & Helen Taylor, contacted the museum and they kindly consented to provide material for the COSV display. Graham then collected the props for us on the Tuesday before the National Show. The only prop I could not fit in my van was the 20 foot mast that Graham had somehow managed to get into his van, thanks mate!

Our journey to Port Adelaide via Warrnambool started very early on Wednesday the 8th August and by 7pm that night we had decided to stop for the night at Robe in South Australia before continuing on to Tailem Bend the next day where we had arranged to meet up with Rob and Noe Smith for morning tea. Forming a convoy we headed for our motel at Seaton (about 10 minutes from the Show venue) after successfully negotiating the Mount Lofty Ranges. On arrival the decision to take a siesta before a relaxing dinner, followed by a quick visit to the venue at the Douglas Mawson TAFE at Port Adelaide, was unanimous. There were a number of very keen exhibitors



Champion Display, Gold Display-Commercial Section and Gold Display-Artistic Section. D Roesler, P Grech and R Neale.

already setting up displays when we got there.

The Friday morning set up of the show was chaotic, but our welcome was warm and friendly despite the frenzied activity. There seemed to be plants and people everywhere and the judging display area was rapidly filling up with a colourful array of quality cymbidiums. The two hours for setup certainly went quickly and

before we knew it the judging had started. Many hours down the track saw the Champions selected and then the next phase of display building commenced and by 6pm we saw 28 displays set up waiting to be judged.

All the effort that went into our stand proved to be very well worth while as the COSV stand won the prestigious John Mata Trophy for the Best Display by a



Gold Display-Large Hobbyist Section. P&R Gibson.



Grand Champion and Champion Large Flower Type. *Cym. Khan Flame* 'Tuscany'. P&J Sunderland.

State Club. A big Thank You to all the COSV members that helped create our stand.

The members of Cymbidium Club of South Australia should be congratulated for a truly marvellous National Show. There were many outstanding *Cymbidium* exhibits and noteworthy orchids on display and the effort and time put into the 28 display stands presented a floral extravaganza of *Cymbidium* orchids for the general public to view and enjoy so, without further delay, we'll now take a more detailed look at the show.

The Cymbidium Club of South Australia (CCSA) secured a new and different venue in which to host the 2002 National Cymbidium Show held on August 10th and 11th, at the Douglas Mawson TAFE College, situated on the

waterfront at Port Adelaide. The site provided a suitably large floor area encompassing the whole of the college cafeteria (with tables and chairs removed), an adjoining lounge area and a linked glass-walled room. With floor to ceiling windows making up the whole of all external walls, the display areas were flooded with natural light while, at the same time, direct sun was prevented from hitting the plants.

With the support and assistance of the City of Port Adelaide-Enfield Council and with excellent sponsor support across all categories and major support from naming rights joint sponsors Van Schaik's BIO-GRO and Fleurijn Orchids-Holland, the CCSA and the Australian Cymbidium Society (ACS) were able to ensure an excellent prize schedule for participating exhibitors. The 2002 National Cymbidium Show was also the first national show to host the Fleurijn Orchids' Commercial Cut Flower category, a Fleurijn Orchids-Holland sponsored and judged category separate from the show's ACS judging guidelines and input and specifically aimed at finding plants suitable for commercial cut flower production. While entries were low in this inaugural year, probably because many growers were waiting to see what sort of cymbidiums would meet the criteria for future reference, the winners in the category were certainly attractive and floriferous cymbidiums and, while not of show or award shape, that was one feature not required in this category. First prize went to *Cym. (Green Ramp x Cronulla)* owned by M&R Bray. Second prize was given to *Cym. Julie Hawkes 'Hot Ginger'* owned by P&J Sunderland, who also were awarded third prize with *Cym. Julie Hawkes 'Jubilee Bay'*.

As already noted, some 28 stands made up the show, comprising a huge number of individual plants and cut stems. We don't know if anyone counted the plants benched, a daunting task by any standards, but with the entries grouped by size and colour class on the floor for judging prior to the various displays being staged, the numbers appeared to be equal to any previous national show and the effect was simply breathtaking (and a big job for the assembled judges).

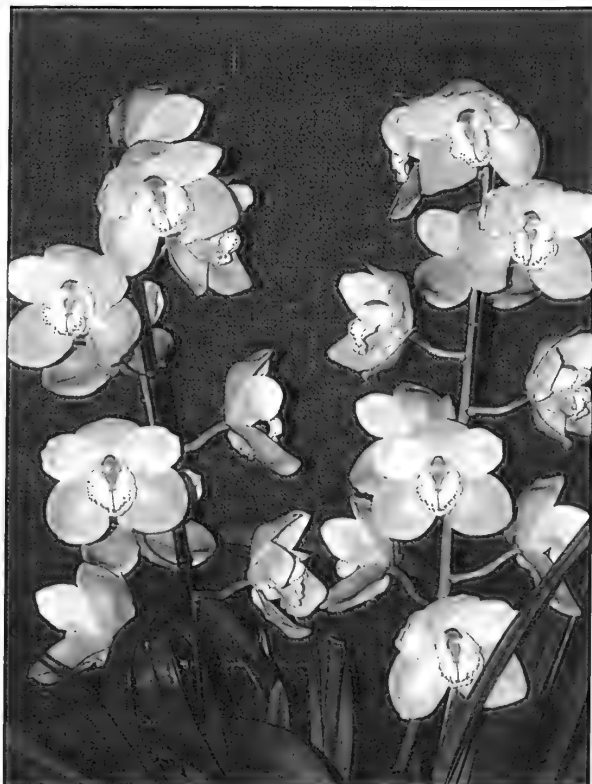
Grand Champion of the Show and Champion Large Flower was awarded to *Cym. Khan Flame 'Tuscany'* owned by P&J Sunderland of Kimberley Orchids. This large, shapely brown with its white lip banded with red has improved each year since its first showing at Ararat in 2000 and with two upright spikes in prime condition it was a worthy winner. Keeping the Victorian theme going, Phil Grech provided the Champion Intermediate with a



Champion Miniature Type. *Cym. [Jessie Blakiston x (Winegrove x Whyba)]*. M Weston.



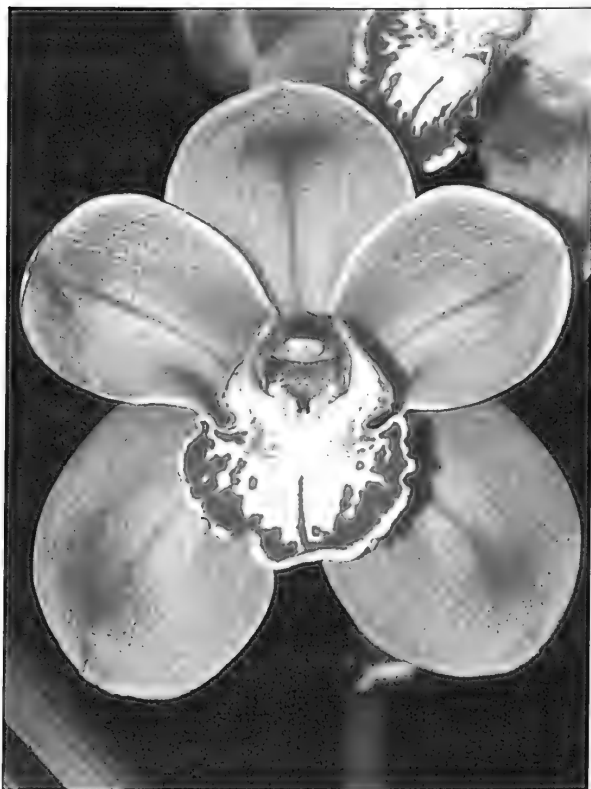
Champion Intermediate Type. Cym. One Tree Hill 'Doris'. P Grech.



Cym. (Cronulla x Alegria) 'Savannah'. P&J Sunderland.



Champion Seedling. Cym. Ruby Valley 'Hooly Dooly'. A Canala.



Cym. Khan Flame 'Rosewood Park'. P&J Sunderland.



The John Mata Challenge Award for best display by a state club. Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria.



Detail of COSV display. Winner of the John Mata Challenge Award.



Gold Display-Cut Stem Only Section. Ezi-Gro Orchids.

fine flowering of *Cym.* One Tree Hill 'Doris'. This well-known orchid was presented to a high standard.

Champion Miniature was secured by *Cym.* [Jessie Blakiston x (Winegrove x Whyba)], a tall-spiking perky dark pink of good shape, owned by M Weston of South Australia. The Champion Specimen went to *Cym.* Cherry Cola 'Classic' grown by E&P Leske. The Champion Novelty owned by M Weston was *Cym.* Valley Chestnut 'Warrior'. Champion Cut Stem was won by G Bryant with *Cym.* Lovely Angel 'Bubbles'. Champion Seedling went to the shapely, rich red *Cym.* Ruby Valley 'Hooly Dooly' belonging to A Canala, and Champion Pot Plant was won by D Wain with *Cym.* Lancashire Ruby 'Paradisus'.

ACS President, Helen Stretch, and Show Registrar, Kevin Butler, who had both worked tirelessly all day, organised the judges and collected voting sheets until all judges has voted on all stands. The results, once tallied, saw Champion Display go to D Roesler, P Grech and R Neale for their "Stairway to Cymbidium Heaven" concept, a well-designed, well-executed and uncluttered display of quality cymbidiums that also won Commercial Gold Display and Most Artistic Gold Display for the trio.

Cut Stems Only Display was won by Ezi-Gro Orchids with a strikingly different concept using tall vase-like silver cones to hold the massed cut stems. P&R Gibson took out the Large Hobbyist Display gold sash, and K Rickard won the Small Hobbyist Display gold sash. As previously mentioned, the John Mata Challenge Award trophy went to the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria for their nautical-themed "Port to Port" display.

The show's official opening by Mike Rann, Premier of South Australia, and the ABC Radio's gardening expert, Malcolm Campbell, was held on the Saturday morning. Following the opening, judges, exhibitors and workers at last got the chance to view the show for the sheer pleasure of admiring so many quality cymbidiums, along with the general public who kept up a steady steam during opening hours and clustered in the sales area throughout both days.

Saturday also allowed the opportunity to talk with overseas visitors to the event, Roy and Lee Neale, who I think had the distinction of being the first international exhibitors at a national cymbidium show. Roy and Lee, from New Zealand, were unfortunately victims of their national airline which managed to crush all their boxes of cut stems leaving only one or two left in any condition to display, but who never-the-less enjoyed the event and

admitted to being amazed at the huge number of cymbidiums exhibited in comparison to anything staged in New Zealand. Despite the loss of so many orchid stems, these two lovely people were friendly, happy and so enthusiastic they plan on returning next year to the national show at Ararat with, hopefully, a fine display of stems free of airline modification. Also visiting, from the United States of America, were Paul and Janet Gripp. Paul, now supposedly retired, established Santa Barbara Orchid Estate in 1957 and the nursery is currently now run by his children. Paul and Janet also proved to be wonderfully friendly people and were excellent ambassadors for their country.

The official presentation of the major show prizes was conducted aboard the MV Queen Adelaide after dinner and while cruising the Port River. During an enjoyable evening where Dean Roesler acted as Master of Ceremonies and stand-up comic, CCSA President Ray Brady, assisted by ACS President Helen Stretch, managed to complete the evening's ceremonies with a good balance between their duties and everyone's desire to relax, chat, eat, drink, and be merry. Mr Roesler revealed a hidden talent as a comedian, with Paul Gripp being a good sport as the



Cym. Little Sarah '74'. Paradisia Nursery.

subject of one of Dean's jokes ... Dean eventually rounded off the evening with a joke he certainly wouldn't tell to the congregation at church the following morning!

By four o'clock on the Sunday afternoon it was time to pull down yet another successful and enjoyable national cymbidium show and, despite the only rain over the weekend coming in the form of a series of squalls as props and plants were being loaded for the trip home, no-one's good mood was seriously dampened. The committee and workers from CCSA had done a fine job of organising and staging the show and, along with Helen and Kevin, had ensured the event ran as smoothly as possible. The exhibitors from all states had

done themselves and Australian cymbidiums proud, and the sponsors and the City of Port Adelaide-Enfield had ensured the financial success of the event. We are sure that everyone who possibly can will be back again for the 2003 National Cymbidium Show when it returns to the place of its birth, the Rural City of Ararat in Victoria, to once again display the latest in *Cymbidium* development, the best in cymbidiums of all types, and the finest *Cymbidium* culture anywhere in the world, just as they did in Port Adelaide for 2002 ... well done South Australia!

David Allen
18 Wooten Crescent
Langwarrin, Victoria 3910



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Kawano Mericlone Company

Text and photography by Kevin Butler

During my trip to the Japan Grand Prix this year I was fortunate in that my friend Fumi Sugijama took me to a nursery that specialises in cymbidiums. The nursery is situated on one of the small islands of Japan, Shikoku, near the city of Osaka.

The land that Kawano Mericlone Company is situated on is broken up into many different areas that specialises in different functions. The main reason is that land is very expensive in Japan and it would be difficult to purchase one site. Also it is difficult to flower cymbidiums in most areas of Japan, as the summers are hot. Japanese orchid growers have informed me that it is cheaper to heat than keep a growing area cool. Large *Cymbidium* plants are normally transported to the mountains or grown in the mountains in order to initiate flowering.

The main office and laboratory were visited first. At the office a staff member that spoke a little English welcomed me. He had visited Australia seeking new *Cymbidium* cultivars. He first showed me their large flask room. The area is used to house the half a million *Cymbidium* flasks produced each year. These flasks are made up of 30-40 mericlones and 400 different crosses. The flasks are kept at a temperature of 18°C - 25°C. What surprised me is that the conical flasks were only half full, containing approximately six strong plants per flask. Adjacent to the flasking room was an area used to harden off the plants before they are taken out of the bottle. Here the flask lids are taken off and the floor is flooded with water to keep the humidity up high.

Next I was taken upstairs in another building. Off came the shoes again and I was advised to wear slip on shoes instead of lace-ups as I was continually keeping the others waiting while doing up my shoelaces.

The laboratory appeared to be a sterile, air-filtered room. The workers wore white overalls, white caps on their heads and a mask over their faces, like you see



Headquarters and laboratory.

on television. They have two rooms with nine work-stations. The workers worked at an incredible pace. Once the plants had been transferred, the bottles were stamped using a numbering machine. I

was next shown the preparation room. Apples were seen on one of the counters. They are used in the orchid flask media. Three workers were employed here. The lady filling the empty conical bottles



Flask room.



Community pot growing area.



Vinyl houses in the mountains.



Inside a vinyl house.



Display house.



Display building for retail sales.



Cymbidiums for sale.

with hot media worked at an amazing pace and with great judgement as all the flasks appeared to have the same quantity of media without it being accurately measured.

Across a narrow road were several glasshouses where the small plants are deflasked. This is another area with high humidity, as it appeared misty in this glasshouse. The humidity is kept at 90%. Because of the high humidity, the plants are sprayed with a fungicide two to three times per month. The plants are deflasked into a community pot, a jiffy pot of about 10cm diameter. Sphagnum moss is used as the media. These plants are also kept at 18°C-25°C and are liquid fertilised once per month.

Flasks are not sold at all to reduce the chance of proliferation. Plants are sold mostly to other growers at the community pot stage. Kawano Mericlone Company has more than 300 customers that constantly buy from them. A lot of these customers are known in Japan as farmers. They grow the plants until they flower then sell them at one of the big plant auction markets.

Clones are chosen that will flower successfully and be ready for sale in a period of three years from flask.

Next I was taken on a ride up a steep incline to the mountaintop. It was a lot cooler there. Here the plants are out of community pots and grown to maturity. A minimum of 10°C-12°C is maintained here even though the outside temperature would often fall to freezing.

The potting media used is a fine grade of pine bark. The near flowering size and flowering size plants are grown in long pots with a diameter of 15cm and a length of 25cm.

If a plant produces only one or two racemes then the racemes are cut off and sold as cut flowers. Flower racemes are sold for \$15-\$20 in the retail shop. Plants are sold at the auction market or retail shop only when they produce three to four flower racemes per plant. Most plants are sold by auction. At the big flower auction markets, the plants are purchased by plant wholesalers. They then sell them on to florists and orchid retailers. Plants sell at the auction for \$35-\$40. These plants are sold in lovely ceramic pots usually a navy blue colour. These cost the grower about \$10. The true value the farmer gets for his plants is \$25-\$30.

Only intermediates and small standards are grown by Kawano Mericlone Company. The reason for this is that it takes just as long to grow a miniature



Cym. Hya Kurakuka trained as a pendulous.



Cym. Hya Kurakuka.

type to maturity and because the flowers are so small it doesn't have the same picturesque impact.

While at the mountain I saw a stunning red standard which I think was being trialed. It was called *Cym. Joy Police* 'Smile Shower'. Plant growth habit was excellent for a red. Flower count was not high, about eight on a raceme but the plants had not reached their full maturity.

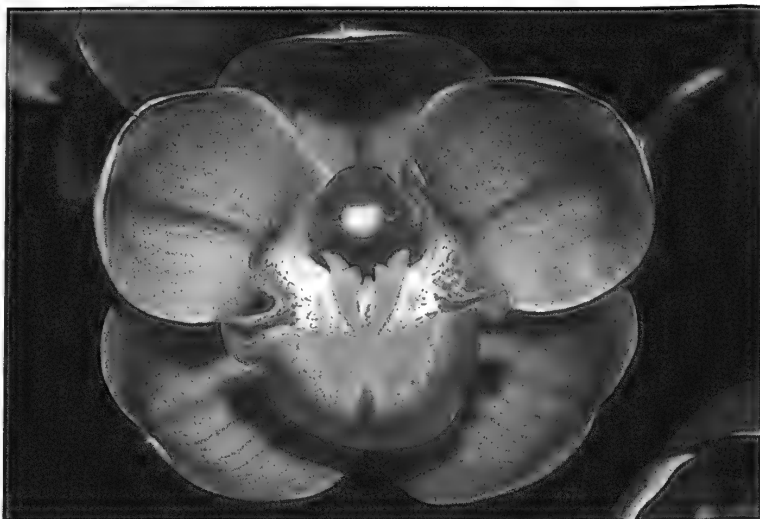
The display glasshouse was our next destination. Kawano Mericlone Company has two - one on either side of a road that leads to the headquarters and laboratory. One display house has a small restaurant and gift shop.

In these display houses are fantastic *Cymbidium* specimens with some plants having an exceptional number of racemes for sale. Plants sell here for \$130-\$200.

At the restaurant I was given a drink of *Cymbidium*-flavoured tea. Following this and some discussion we had a bowl of noodles, which was also supposed to be *Cymbidium*-flavoured. If they used a portion of the *Cymbidium* plant for flavouring then it is very mild. The *Cymbidium*-flavoured tea and noodles were on sale for customers to purchase. I purchased winglasses with a lovely pink *Cymbidium* motif on them. There were many other items for sale with *Cymbidium* flowers on them, including bottles of wine. The wine-flavoured ice cream tasted good.

I purchased one plant, a pink intermediate with a very full, cuppy shape called *Cym. Lucky Gloria* 'Fukomakami'. This plant has a good raceme arrangement. I noticed a large specimen plant of *Cym. Brunette* on display. It was purchased during a buying trip to an Adelaide show. It was also interesting to see a small standard with lots of flowers on several racemes trained so the racemes cascaded down. The colour of the flower was nearly pure white. A large form of *Cym. Sarah Jean* 'Ice Cascade'.

Many things are required for a *Cymbidium* to become a desirable pot plant. Plant growth and habit have to be compact with each new growth having the ability to produce at least two flower racemes per bulb. For stem arrangement the flowers must be arranged equally around the raceme. Flowers should also touch so there are no gaps on the raceme. Colours have to be bright. Pinks are popular, also pure colours. Spotted label-lums are acceptable, but blushed label-lums are most popular. Upright racemes that are slightly taller than the foliage is



Cym. Lucky Gloria 'Fukomakami'.

also required.

The staff of Kawano Mericlone Company state that the perfect pot plant *Cymbidium* for the Japanese market occurs in one out of several million to ten million seedlings. In other words, once every 10-20 years. In other words, a miracle. Three orchids that approach these requirements are 'Amimistui-Hime', Princes Masako, and Great Flower 'Marie Laurencin'.

A few more facts about Kawano Mericlone Company. Seventy-five employees work for Kawano Orchids.

The total area of the nursery covers 91,000 square metres on which there are 26 buildings, 16 green rooms and 65 vinyl houses covering an area of 21,000 square metres. Michio Kawano who is still the current president started the business in 1977. He started growing orchids in 1965.

I hope you enjoyed this insight into one of the Japanese orchid nurseries. ■

Kevin Butler
Ezi-Gro Orchids
Landsdale Road

Evandale, Western Australia 5069



Cym. Great Flower 'Marie Laurencin'.

Seedling and Size Class Definitions

Text by Rob Smith

Simple, you might say, a seedling is an immature plant grown on from seed. Just about every orchid grower has a few seedlings, or possibly even community pots full of them. Well, that's the easy part of defining what constitutes a seedling, but what about when those little plants grow up and begin to flower?

From the orchid grower's perspective the definition of a seedling relating to a plant in flower being benched at an orchid show, club meeting, or some other venue, is a totally contrived one. It certainly isn't the dictionary definition that describes a seedling as an immature plant prior to flowering - and it isn't the definition outlined above that refers to the immature stage from the seedpod onward. Usually, the definition of a seedling for show purposes follows one of two options, a plant grown from seed, whole and undivided, flowering for the first time or, a plant grown from seed, whole and undivided, shown for the first time.

Anyone new to, or unfamiliar with, showing orchids (and in our case, cymbidiums), may find the first option logical, reasoning that once a plant flowers it is no longer immature and should cease to be considered a seedling. Most definitions also stipulate that the "seedling" status only applies to the season in which it first flowered, allowing for plants that may have a second flush of flowers in that first season. But, some orchids may flower very young and, perhaps, produce blooms which aren't capable of doing the plant's potential justice, hence option two.

Option two allows for seedlings that flower before the plant has attained sufficient size to do itself justice to be "held back" from exhibition until the plant reaches a size where it can flower at a level close to its ultimate potential.

The problems begin to arise, as far as some people are concerned, with just how long a plant can be "held back" and how big and robust can it become and still fit into the first-show seedling class. As such seedling definitions currently stand, there is no effective limit. Such a seedling can be grown to virtually any size? - eight, nine or ten years old? - in a 300mm pot? - six, nine or a dozen bulbs? - several inflorescences?

- as long as a grower can maintain the plant without the need for division.

While flowering seedling definitions and rules were drawn up purely to cover the presentation of orchids for competition, there are other factors that come into play when considering the topic. Perhaps foremost among those factors are the possible commercial implications and maturation time, not only from the point of view of those who sell orchids and make a living from them, but also from the point of view of those who buy them. Most orchids (and cymbidiums are no exception) take a long time to grow to flowering size and most orchid growers would agree that if they can obtain orchids which flower well for them in a shorter time and have quality flowers into the bargain, then they'll take them.

In his recent article for Cymbidiums Australia, New Zealand's Roy Neale made some thought-provoking comments on seedlings and the desirability of vigorous, fast-maturing plants. As someone who wants to see the development, popularity and culture of cymbidiums go from strength to strength here in Australia I too feel it's time we began to pay more attention to desirable features such as vigour, floriferousness, multi-spiking properties, etcetera, not just flower shape and size. At the end of the day that's what the shown for the first time definition is all about - bigger, fuller flowers and more of them, to impress the judges. It has grown out of a judging system centred about large (standard) type flower breeding and which declared the plant irrelevant, being only a vehicle to produce the flowers. In essence, only one flower on a spike was considered, with the rest only adding points for the number of them on the spike, their spacing and the spike strength or, if displaying faults of blemishes, to penalise or disqualify the exhibit.

In an attempt to take a progressive step, the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria developed a new (third) seedling definition, declaring that a seedling be "*the entire plant grown from seed. It refers to an immature plant showing potential. For show purposes the plant maintains its seedling status for the current flowering*

season." In other words, no either one or the other, show it first flowering, or hold it back if the plant is too immature, but remember that the judges are expected to consider whether the plant is immature and if it has potential. In other words, hold it back too long and it may lose out to a plant with, perhaps, a few less flowers on the spike or a little bit smaller in flower size but with potential to improve, while yours may be considered past immature and as good as it may ever get.

No doubt there would be many who could argue that this definition is no less contrived, or no less flawed than the two older alternatives and they'd probably be right, but at least it shows an attempt to tackle the problem and asks the judges to consider a little more than just flower size and number.

If we truly want better cymbidiums, where better means more than just a bigger or fuller flower, then we need to re-evaluate how we judge them and what attributes we define as desirable.

The grouping of cymbidiums by flower size is another area which must be a puzzle to enthusiasts who are new to orchids. After all, it is a bit of a puzzle to those who have been growing them for years.

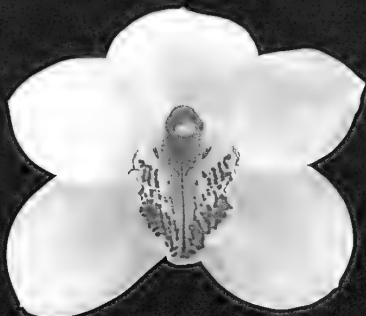
Initially, the emphasis on the large flowered species and the hybrids bred from them meant size classes were irrelevant then, with the development of miniature *Cymbidium* hybrids and, progressively, the hybrids made combining the large flowered and small flowered types, the three classes - miniature, intermediate, and standard (large flowered type) - were born.

At one point (and still, under some judging systems) arbitrary measurements of flowers determined where a *Cymbidium* sat within the size classes, but *Cymbidium* clubs and now, the AOC, have moved away from this approach, at least in theory. Under ACS judging guidelines, the size classes are referred to as large flower type, intermediate flower type and miniature flower type, with a size range noted for the purposes of guidance. But, surely, the important word is "type". For example, an intermediate type would be a *Cymbidium* essentially or originally derived from the combination of a miniature parent and a

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CYMBIDIUMS AUSTRALIA

large flowered parent, hence the name intermediate (between the two sizes). It would also be expected to exhibit characteristics of the two types in flower and growth. So surely an immature, or poorly grown, or unusually small flowered large flower type based on its breeding, isn't an intermediate because of a ruler measurement, or at least it shouldn't be. Likewise, should an overly cuppy and, therefore, smaller-measuring intermediate be classed as a miniature, or classed as what it truly is based in its breeding?

Without taking breeding into account, what will become of many of the older hybrids still commonly grown? Will the likes of *Cym. Claude Pepper*, *Cym. Sensation*, *Cym. Kiata* or *Cym. Masquerade*, for example, become intermediates? Obviously based on breeding they have always been large flowered types.

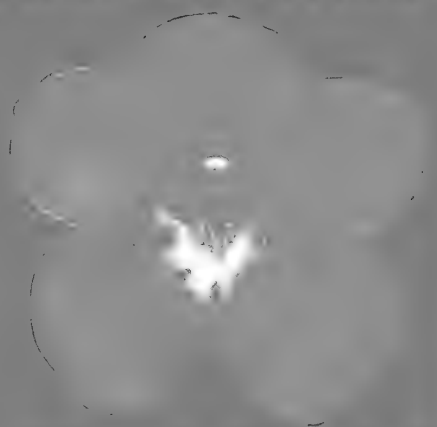
Other areas which add weight to the definition by type, as opposed to the ruler, are the issues of culture and maturity. It's not unheard of for two plants of the same cultivar or clone to appear in show results as winning prizes in different size classes based on flower size. Surely a puzzling situation to not only the public, but often to the plants' owners as well. Likewise, the classification of immature plants by size alone may lead to embarrassing problems a year or two on when the then mature plant flowers in its true size class. It's also not uncommon for an immature large flowered type to flower under 90mm across initially, but larger once it has grown up. Or, of course, it may just be a runt. Every litter or, in our case, seedpod, produces them. If two large flowered parents which measure around 120mm or so produce a seedling with flowers 80mm across, should it be benched in the intermediate class or go straight in the bin or incinerator? Perhaps keep it if you like it, but maybe just enjoy it at home, not bench it in the smaller size class.

Surely the subject of plant classification should be an issue where commonsense must prevail and the concept of type take over from the slavish devotion to the ruler and all its associated problems and inconsistencies? Perhaps the various state judging panels and club committees will initiate discussion on the matter, a suggestion for which they will probably not think too kindly of me for but, quite likely, cymbidiums will ultimately be the winners which ever way the decision goes.

Rob Smith

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The Melbourne Orchid Spectacular

Collector's Corner - Orchid World

Text by Carolin Allen

Remarkably, the weather for this incredible event was wonderful. In previous years it has either been bad or atrocious but this year's combination of good weather and excellent advertising saw all previous records broken with the largest crowd yet attending to view the displays from 28 societies and four commercial stands. A floral extravaganza was presented for the general public to admire including many theme displays, which are a feature of the show, and competition is keen among the societies to collect those cherished sashes for best displays.

Cymbidiums were well represented at this event. In fact, the Champion Orchid of the Show went to *Cym. One Tree Hill 'John's Quest'* exhibited by Phil Grech. This plant, benched with the Gippsland Orchid Club's display, was the best intermediate *Cymbidium* I have seen. It was well grown and superbly presented with nine racemes carrying an average of 16 flowers each and received an Award of Merit from the OSCOV and COSV judging panels.

The Champion Miniature Cymbidium also coming from the Gippsland stand was Ken McLean's specimen plant of

Cym. Orkney 'Pink Heather', which is an older type plant but took the honours against the newer hybrids.

Kimberley Orchids presented a display full of top quality cymbidiums including a number of hybrids that had *Cym. Red Beauty* as one parent, with several *Cym. Julie Hawkes* and *Cym. Kirby Lesh* varieties showing exceptional quality. *Cym. Julie Hawkes 'Melody'* and *Cym. Kirby Lesh 'Zodiac'* both received HCC's from the COSV judging panel at the show. Kimberley Orchids also received awards from the COSV judging panel for *Cym. Kelly's*



Cym. Julie Hawkes 'Melody' HCC/COSV. Owned by Kimberley Orchids.



Cym. Kirby Lesh 'Zodiac' HCC/COSV. Owned by Kimberley Orchids.



Cym. Lunakira 'Midas' HCC/COSV. Owned by Kimberley Orchids.

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CYMBIDIUMS AUSTRALIA



Cym. One Tree Hill 'John's Quest' AM/OSCOV-COSV. Champion of the Show and owned by P Grech.



Cym. Once Tree Hill 'John's Quest' AM/OSCOV-COSV.



Part of the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria club display.

Winter 'Gold Sovereign' AM, *Cym.* Lunakira 'Midas' HCC, and a Certificate of Excellence for Outstanding Culture for *Cym.* Royale Fare 'No.5'. The Champion Large Flower Cymbidium was *Cym.* Khan Flame 'Tuscany' was also exhibited by Kimberley Orchids. Congratulations to Peter, Joyce and Jennifer on their wonderful array of cymbidiums, and deserving winners of the Reserve Champion Display by a Commercial Grower.

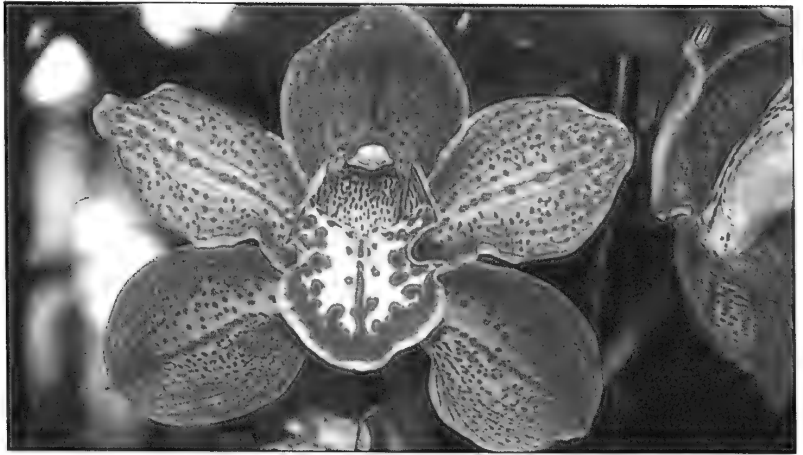
Another commercial display of quality cymbidiums was presented by Paradisia Nursery, which is the growing arm of Collectors Corner - Orchid World. They presented a number of pendulous plants featuring their *Cym.* Little Sarah hybrids.

The COSV display featured a number of well grown and presented cymbidiums exhibited by our members and the club won the prize for the Champion Single Genera Display. The COSV secretary, Kevin Brown, was extremely proud to win first prize in the intermediate pastel class with his plant of *Cym.* Without Peer 'Soft Touch'. The stand featured a number of new seedlings, with *Cym.* Dolly 'Featherhill' hybrids coming to the fore. Two seedlings of *Cym.* (Touchstone x Dolly) exhibited by Andy and Jan Leamon, and four seedlings of *Cym.* (Culpaulin x Dolly) exhibited by both Terry Poulton and Andy and Jan Leamon, certainly caught my eye.

Other eye-catching cymbidiums at the show included *Cym.* Rotorua 'Spellbound', a mutation of *Cym.* Rotorua 'Rose' that had variegated leaves and feathered flowers, exhibited by Paradisia Nursery. The Warnambool display stand featured a number of novelty cymbidiums, with *Cym.* (Sunset 'Maytime' x Red Beauty 'Prins Frederika'), exhibited by Helen and Graham Taylor, being awarded a Certificate of Excellence for Distinctive Feature by the COSV judging panel.

To all who participated in the show – Congratulations! This is surely the best all genera orchid show in the Southern Hemisphere. Well done OSCOV and Collector's Corner for once again staging and coordinating an event that has proven to be so impressive and popular each year that the public turn out in their thousands to marvel at the orchids and displays.

Carolyn Allen
18 Wootten Crescent
Langwarrin, Victoria 3910



Cym. (Sunset x Red Beauty) CE-DF/COSV. Owned by H&G Taylor.



Cym. Orkney 'Pink Heather' HCC/COSV, CE-OC/COSV. Champion Miniature and owned by K McLean.



Cym. Royale Fare 'No. 5' CE-OC/COSV.

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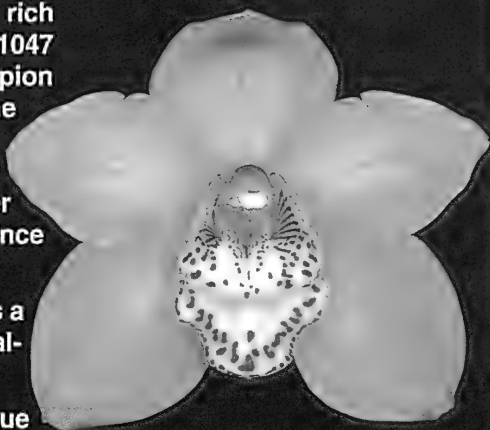
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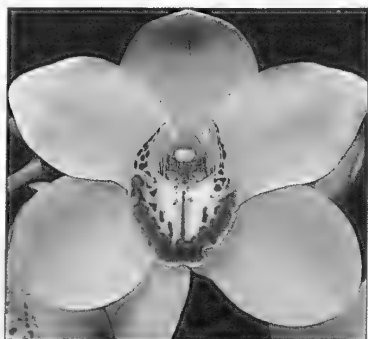
Cym. Red

When the first ever issue of *Cymbidiums Australia* appeared in the *Australian Orchid Review*, Vol. 60 No. 4, way back in August 1995, a feature article on *Cym. Red Beauty* written by Dr Geoff LeMarne graced its pages. Geoff wrote his article at a time when *Cym. Red Beauty* was on the rise as a major stud plant, particularly in crossings of the large flower type and with strong colours often being the aim. Since that time, and Geoff's excellent overview of *Cym. Red Beauty* hybridising up to that point, the grex has passed through a period where it was something of a "flavour of the month" in *Cymbidium* terms in that it was crossed with just about everything available. With the availability of a number of the *Cym. Red Beauty* clones in converted tetraploid form, including the very large flowered dark pink 'Rembrandt' (syn. 'Nettie'), the large flowered orange/red 'Prins Frederika', the dark pink/red 'Carmen' and the red 'Bronze Delight', the way opened up for a range of new tetraploid hybrids with the possibility of hybridisers developing new material for future breeding.

Today, the *Cym. Red Beautys* have probably passed their peak of popularity, although hybrids with potential are, or still can be, made and hybrids made since Geoff's article are still being flowered. Numerous second generation *Cym. Red Beauty* hybrids are also flowering, growing up, or are being made with some results shown to date providing encouraging results. Certainly the *Cym. Red Beautys*, in combination with other well chosen grexes have helped develop some striking and outstanding large flowered hybrids. A degree of vigour and floriferousness has been added to the red-coloured large flowered cymbidiums, not exclusively by the *Cym. Red Beautys*, but they have certainly been major contributors. For some people the results achieved in terms of large flower size may be the stand out contribution from the grex, while for others the results achieved when the aim has been high colour development in oranges, fiery ambers and red has been the most appealing.

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As well as being substantially expanded and updated at the close of the current flowering season, our Internet site will also contain a preview of our extensive 2003 *Cymbidium* seedling flask range and some examples of our non-*Cymbidium* parent plants.

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Beauty - The Story Continues

Part One

Text and photography by Rob Smith



Cym. Kirby Lesh 'No. 6' - owned by Kimberley Orchids.



Cym. Kirby Lesh 'No. 4' - owned by Kimberley Orchids.



Cym. Kirby Lesh 'Kirsty' - owned by Kimberley Orchids.



Cym. Cathleen Mitchell 'Amber' - owned by Rob and Noe Smith.



Cym. Irene Martin 'Golden Years' - owned by Rob and Noe Smith.



Cym. Camouflage Candy 'The Lip' - owned by Rob and Noe Smith.

accompanying pictures are not intended to make up a comprehensive review of *Cym. Red Beauty* as a parent, there are simply too many of its hybrids in existence and many of those made overseas are unavailable here in Australia. Rather, this article and the second installment to follow in the next issue are an attempt to illustrate the results seen from a number of hybrids that, hopefully, represent a part of *Cym. Red Beauty*'s effect on modern *Cymbidium* hybrids.

Cym. Kirby Lesh is perhaps one of the most well known *Cym. Red Beauty* hybrids grown and flowered in Australia

and has been popular since its first show bench success at the inaugural National *Cymbidium* Show at Ararat, where a seedling from this Andy Easton cross of *Cym. (Red Beauty 'Rembrandt' x Pink Champagne 'Featherhill')* won Grand Champion of the show. The results achieved from this crossing have tended to be in pink tones as might be expected, with some showing quite heavy spotting and striping where the generally stripey markings from *Cym. Red Beauty* have combined with the spots from *Cym. Pink Champagne*. Most of the progeny have exhibited good flower size and long, nat-

urally arching inflorescences with average to good flower counts.

Cym. Julie Hawkes originally produced by South Australia's noted show bench grower Vic Haskard combined the popular show standard *Cym. Kelly's Winter 'Patricia'* with *Cym. Red Beauty 'Bronze Delight' 2n*, producing a hybrid with an impressively wide colour range. *Cym. Julie Hawkes*, both in the original crossing and in the remakes, has delivered colours from white through to yellow and green, to pink, orange, salmon, amber and bronzy tones. Dean Roesler remade the cross using *Cym. Red Beauty 'Prins Frederika' 4n*, as did Peter Sunderland who used '*Rembrandt' 4n* (syn. '*Nettie*'). The combination of the white *Cym. Winter Wonder*, the green *Cym. Vanguard*, the red *Cym. Tapestry* and the green, yellow and polychrome producing *Cym. Lois Kelly*, all in the make up of the two parents of *Cym. Julie Hawkes* provided the genetics for such a rainbow of colours. In all its incarnations *Cym. Julie Hawkes* has produced large flowers in good numbers on strong inflorescences and, while many have shown pastel tones, strong colour has resulted in some examples. Labellums have generally been bold and highlighted by red bands, either solid or spotted and blotched. While many examples from the cross have delivered show bench shape, the spike habit and floriferousness of the cross has meant that a number of potential commercial cut flower clones have also resulted.

Cym. Camouflage Candy, (*Radiant Harry x Red Beauty*) is another *Cym. Red Beauty* hybrid from the Andy Easton stable, Geyserland Orchids. Mr Easton possibly produced as many *Cym. Red Beauty* hybrids as anyone else to date. *Cym. Radiant Harry* tends to be dominant for long spikes and strong pink colour, and the results we've flowered from this crossing have featured some very impressive spikes with good flower counts, although flower shape and size has been poor except for one striking example - but then that's what growing seedlings is all about - they can't all be champions but the good ones make up for all the also-rans.

Cym. Janet Lees, *Cym. Irene Martin* and *Cym. Cathleen Mitchell* are included together here as they have all been bred from the little used *Cym. Red Beauty 'Daphne' 4n* which is a strongly yellow coloured flower with a heavy overlay of red lines and spots giving it a fiery orange colour. While not producing huge flow-

From community pots

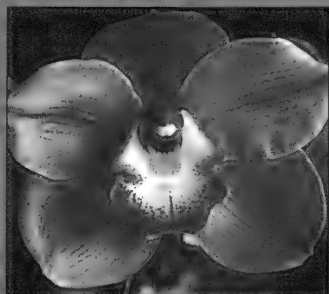
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- D. Fairy Floss 'Pinky' x Frae For All 'Best Pink' Pink Std
- E. Fancy Floss 'Strawberry Icecream' x Frae For All 'Best Pink' Pink Std
- F. Fine Touch 'Yellow Wonder' x Snow's 'Delight' 'Lip Smacker' Yellow/Green Std
- G. Free Spirit 'Strawberry' x Yowie Flame 'Geyserland' Red Std



Cym. (Fitzgerald) 'Chick' x Trinity Hall 'Yellow Ball' Yellow Std

- H. Huckleberry 'Terrific' x (Fitzgerald) 'Glade' x Trinity Hall 'Yellow Ball' Yellow Std
- I. Last Chance 'Autumn Glory' x Michael Herbert 'Hot' Early Pink/Yellow Int
- J. Mem Andy Warhol 'Rocky' x Beau Guest 'Daffodil' Yellow/Green Int
- K. Old Friend 'Jack' x Frae For All 'Best Pink' Pink Std
- L. Old Friend 'Jack' x Vogelsang 'Eastbourne' 4N Pink Int
- M. (Poetic x Rincon) 'Fade Away' x Kirby Lesh 'Netty' Pink Std
- N. Tony McGarney 'Melissa' x Robin 'Little John' Yellow Std



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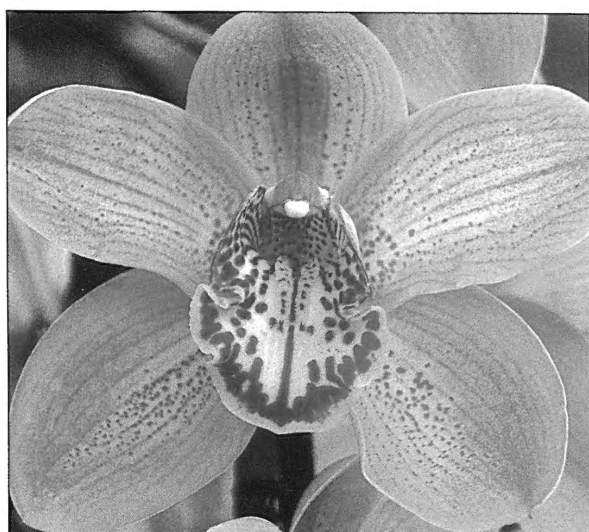
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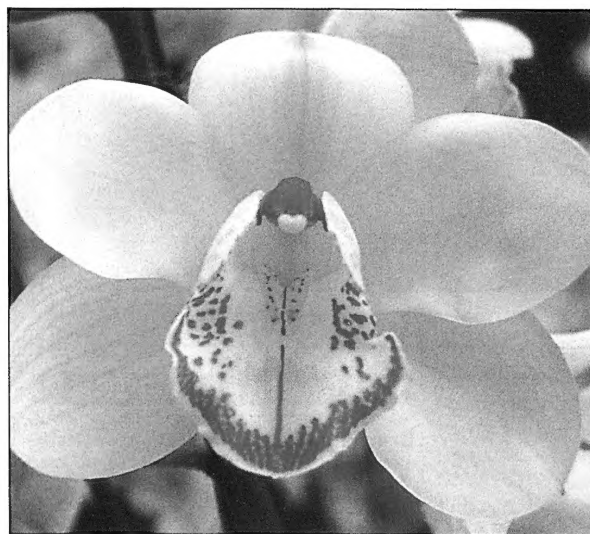
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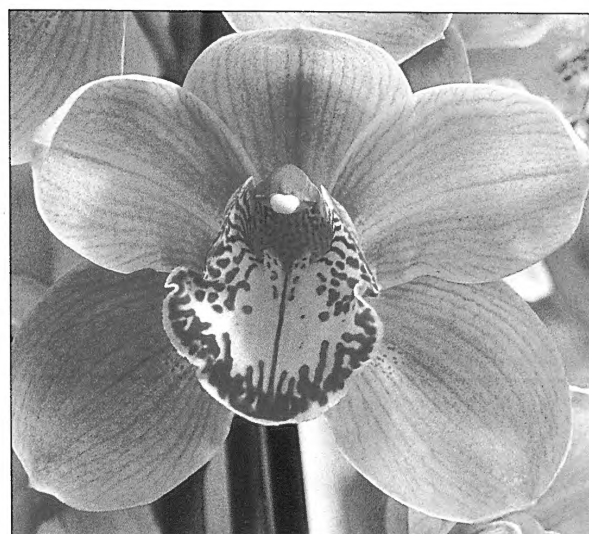
Cym. Julie Hawkes 'Melody' - owned by Kimberley Orchids.



Cym. Julie Hawkes 'El Questro' - owned by Kimberley Orchids.



Cym. Julie Hawkes 'Alanis' - owned by Kimberley Orchids.

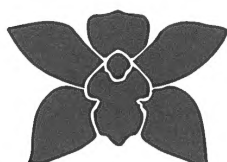


Cym. Julie Hawkes 'Rebecca' - owned by Kimberley Orchids.

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ers, the results flowered out so far have been floriferous, vigorously growing plants with strong spikes. The other parents used in the three crossings were a yellow *Cym.* Surman's Delight, the green *Cym.* Valley Zenith 'Tetrahigh' and the red/brown *Cym.* Talarico. All plants flowered so far have been in yellow, orange and amber tones, many with dusting or spotting in red.

In *Cym.* Janet Lees, the *Cym.* Valley Zenith parent has influenced the lip

colour and markings while *Cym.* Red Beauty has dominated for colour and provided the spotting across petals and sepals. In the *Cym.* Irene Martin cross the influence in shape of *Cym.* Coraki, one parent of *Cym.* Surman's Delight, has shown through in many examples, but *Cym.* Red Beauty has dominated for size, lip markings, strength and length of spike and flower count. *Cym.* Wallamurra, one parent of *Cym.* Talarico has influenced the darker

amber-brown tonings in the *Cym.* Cathleen Mitchell cross.

In Part Two, a range of hybrids incorporating the likes of *Cym.* Khan Flame, *Cym.* Yowie Rose, along with a number of hybrids with striking colour, a few spotty's, some of the second generation results and even a few intermediates will be featured. ■

Rob Smith

**24 William Hunter Court
Rosebud, Victoria 3939**



Cym. Julie Hawkes 'Hot Ginger' - owned by Kimberley Orchids.



Cym. Irene Martin 'Pepper' - owned by Rob and Noe Smith.

Cym. (Winter Fire x Ron Giorgi) Update

Text by Rob Smith

I now owe Phil Grech a second thank you over this orchid that he kindly gave to Noe and I back in 1997. I had labelled it hybridiser unknown in the article on intermediates in the last issue of AOR, Aug/Sep 2002 Vol. 67 No. 4.

Why, in all the times I've spoken to Phil over the years since he gave us the plant, I've never thought to ask him where he got it, or who might have made the crossing I simply don't know. I'll have to put it down to one of those mental glitches that remain unexplainable or, perhaps, I mistakenly thought I had asked him at some time. Anyway, Phil kindly rang me the other night to let me know that the orchid was hybridised by Rob Pollock, whom I at least mentioned in the article.

All I can say is thank you to both Rob and Phil for the creation, then the gift, of such a lovely, shapely and floriferous little *Cymbidium*. To add the icing to the cake, Phil informed me that it will carry pods too and he has material in the laboratory, which was great news as we have tried two crossings with it this season, using it for the first time. I was so happy with the news about its originator and its fertility that I almost forgot to congratulate Phil on his OSCOV/Collector's Corner show win and the AM/OSCOV-COSV his champion plant of *Cym.* One Tree Hill 'John's Quest' received. ■

Rob Smith

**24 William Hunter Court
Rosebud, Victoria 3939**

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

Since the photo in the June/July 2002 issue of my large "cym" spike, I had much correspondence and advice from readers of your magazine: - and email from a grower on the N.W.Coast of Tasmania inviting me to visit him and he will explain to me the differences between a cymbidium and a N.Z. flax plant. A letter from South Australia; - "I hope to have seedlings with a better flower count than your plant". A senior Tasmanian Judge assures me that I would get at least \$100. per division. Many readers of the AOR have passed comment on to me regarding the article and I thank them all for their various remarks.

So far I have heard nothing of the Victorian grower who initiated this episode. ■

Rex Johnson

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Australian Orchid Review

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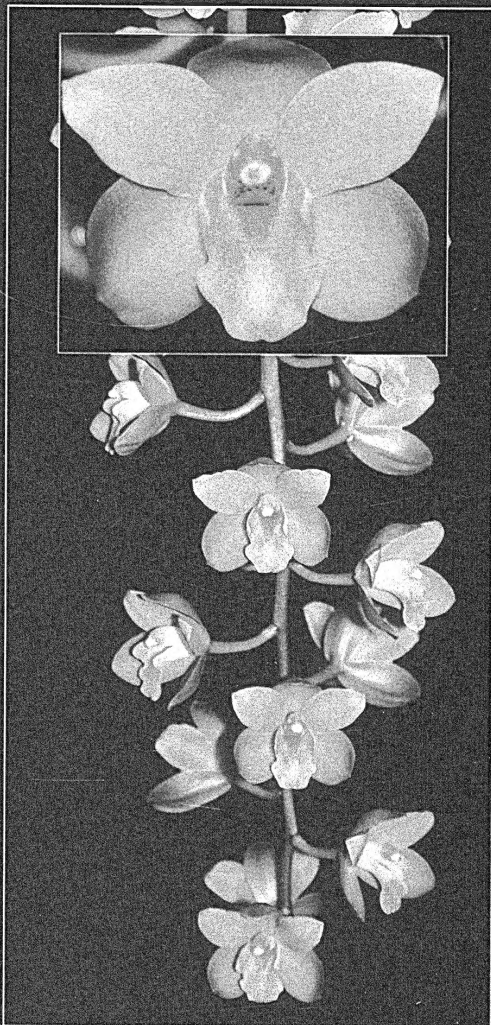
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